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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of May 1, 1959

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	34	0
HOUSE	282	152	2

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 722) (HR 3505)	Hearings Completed	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/24/59	
Omnibus Housing (S 57) (HR 2357)	Reported 2/27/59	Reported 2/4/59 Passed 2/5/59	
Airport Construction (S 1)	Reported 3/2/59 Passed 3/19/59	Reported 2/5/59 Passed 2/6/59	To Conference
Hawaii Statehood (S 50)	Reported 2/12/59 Passed 3/12/59	Reported 3/5/59 Passed 3/11/59	P.L. 3 3/18/59
Federal Education Aid (S 2) (HR 22, 965)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Labor Reform (S 1555) (HR 3028, 3540, 4473)	Hearings Underway	Reported 4/14/59 Passed 4/25/59	
Minimum Wage (S 1046)			
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 3547)	Hearings Completed		
Temporary Jobless Pay (HR 5640)	Reported 3/13/59 Passed 3/16/59	Reported 3/23/59 Passed 3/25/59	P.L. 7 3/31/59
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Underway	
Civil Rights (S 435, 499, 810, 942, 955-60)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Draft Extension (HR 2260)	Reported 2/2/59 Passed 2/5/59	Reported 3/9/59 Passed 3/11/59	P. L. 4 3/23/59
Farm Program	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Passports			
Mutual Security Program	Hearings Underway		
World Bank, Monetary Fund (S 1094) (HR 4452)	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/25/59	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/19/59	To Conference
Life Insurance Taxes (HR 4245)	Reported 2/13/59 Passed 2/18/59	Approved 4/24/59	
Price Stability (S 64, 497) (HR 4870)	Hearings Completed		
Debt Limit Increase			
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase			
Gasoline Tax Increase			
TVA Revenue Bonds (S 931) (HR 3460)	Reported 4/14/59		
Highway Revenues (HR 5950)			

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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LABOR UNION REFORMS

The Senate April 25, by a 90-1 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House the labor anti-corruption bill (S 1555) sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) was the sole dissenter. Passage of the bill came after 55 votes on amendments -- 16 of them roll calls. (For voting see charts p. 584, 615-17)

The bill as passed required labor, management and management "middlemen" to report to the Secretary of Labor on a wide variety of practices and expenditures; outlawed various forms of corruption by labor leaders; and contained guarantees of fair union elections. The Taft-Hartley Act amendment section contained an attempted solution of the vexatious "no man's land" problem and curbs on "hot cargo" contracts and certain types of organizational picketing. However, the secondary boycott and picketing provisions fell far short of what President Eisenhower had requested, and the President, at his April 29 press conference, said the bill had definite weaknesses and called on the House to strengthen it in accord with his own proposals. (See p. 607)

The bill was sent April 29 to the House Education and Labor Committee, where a subcommittee has been holding hearings on labor reform legislation. Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) said hearings would end about May 15 and a "good, strong bill" should be sent to the House floor. "If it isn't strong enough, I think the House is going to make it strong enough," he said.

High points of Senate voting on the last days (debate began April 15) were the rejection of strong secondary boycott and organizational picketing curbs offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and the revision of McClellan's "labor bill of rights" amendment, which had been placed in the bill April 22 by a 47-46 vote. Charges were made that guarantees of equality to all union members in the McClellan amendment might be applied to enforce social integration of Southern unions, and that a provision permitting the Secretary of Labor to seek injunctions to restrain anticipated violations paralleled rejected civil rights legislation. As a result, a bipartisan coalition led by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) wrote a new section into the bill watering down the McClellan "bill of rights," which had been opposed from the outset by Kennedy. After a bitter debate late April 24, marked by an appeal by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) against a ruling of the presiding officer, A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), that Kuchel's amendment was in order, the Senate April 25 voted 77-14 to insert the new language. Before the vote was taken, Vice President Richard M. Nixon sustained Monroney's ruling and Bridges' appeal was withdrawn.

BACKGROUND -- For background and detailed discussion of debate from April 15-22, see Weekly Report p. 563.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1555, the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959:

Guaranteed union members the right to vote in union elections, assemble and express views on union matters and otherwise participate in union business; the right to be free from arbitrary financial extractions, or arbitrary

suspension or other discipline; the right to initiate, or testify in, court and other legal proceedings without reprisal, even when directed against the union; and the right to bring Federal court suits to compel their unions to comply with the above guarantees.

Required all unions to file detailed annual financial reports with the Secretary of Labor, outlining assets and liabilities, disbursements, officers' salaries, loans and similar information; unions holding locals under trusteeship also would be required to file semi-annual reports detailing the conditions and financial status of the trusteeships.

Required union officers to file annual reports with the Secretary of Labor listing payments, other than wages, received from employers and employer "middlemen" and other transactions, including equity holdings, that might bear on conflicts of interest.

Required employers and their "middlemen" to file reports detailing all payments and loans to union officers and any other expenditures and activities bearing on labor spying or attempts to influence employees on their right to organize a union and engage in collective bargaining.

Required copies of reports filed to be made available to union members and made them public information.

Required unions and employers who used National Labor Relations Board facilities in the preceding year to sign non-Communist affidavits for the fiscal year.

Made it a crime to fail to file reports, to falsify reports or to omit important information.

Permitted the Secretary of Labor to seek Federal court injunctions to prevent anticipated violation of the financial reporting requirements or to compel compliance with the requirements.

Made it a crime to keep false union books, to steal or misappropriate union funds, to engage in "shakedown" picketing, or to threaten, coerce or discipline any union member for the purpose of interfering with or diminishing rights guaranteed him under the act.

Made it a crime for an employer or employer middleman to make payments, other than wages, to union officers or members, or for the latter to accept or solicit payments other than wages (or fringe benefits).

Outlawed truck unloading fees, and barred union loans totalling more than \$1,500 to any union officer.

Required union officers handling union money to be bonded, imposed on them a fiduciary responsibility to handle funds honestly and for legitimate union purposes and permitted suits by members for recovery of misappropriated money or relief against misuse of union funds.

Stated that Congress encouraged unions to establish codes of ethical practices.

Created the post of Commissioner of Labor Reports, to assist the Secretary of Labor, and gave the Secretary subpoena power to investigate violations of any section of the act save Taft-Hartley Act amendments.

Barred a local under trusteeship from voting in national union elections unless its delegates were elected by secret ballot; prohibited transfers of funds, other than normal assessments, from the local to the parent union; limited trusteeships to one year's duration.

Floor Action - 2

Required secret-ballot election of national union officers every five years, of local union officers every three years and of officers of intermediate union bodies every four years; guaranteed fair election procedure, adequate notice and the right to remove officers.

Barred from union office for five years felons and persons convicted of violating, or found by the Secretary of Labor after a hearing on written record to have violated, various provisions of the act.

Permitted the Secretary of Labor, but not individual union members, to seek Federal court orders curbing trusteeship abuses or permitting the Secretary to set aside a union election and conduct new elections.

Made these major changes in the Taft-Hartley Act: permitted economic strikers to vote in representation elections; permitted state labor agencies, but not state courts, to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, provided they apply Federal labor law, with appeal directly to Federal but not state courts; permitted NLRB representation elections without preelection hearings; permitted building trades firms to sign contracts with unions without prior NLRB representation elections; voided existing and barred future "hot cargo" contracts; and barred organizational or recognition picketing if the employer already recognizes another union or the picketing union has not won an NLRB election in the preceding nine months and cannot show it has since come to represent the majority of the workers.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

(For amendments accepted prior to April 23, see Weekly Report p. 564)

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Make clear that union conferences and joint boards, such as the Western Conference of Teamsters, are covered by the act; April 23. Voice vote.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Require employers to report certain payments to "middlemen" or to union officers within 30 days, instead of annually; April 23. Voice.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Require all unions to give 15 days written notice to members before union elections; April 23. Voice.

Goldwater -- Permit union members, for proper cause, to examine books and records upon which their union's annual reports to the Secretary of Labor are based; April 23. Voice.

McClellan -- Impose a fiduciary responsibility on union officers to handle union funds and trusts honestly and for legitimate union purposes; April 23. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), McClellan, Gordon Allott (R Colo.) and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Permit union members to seek Federal or state court relief against mishandling of funds by union representatives without waiting for the latter to be convicted of misconduct and after only four, instead of six, months of union inactivity on the matter; April 23. Voice.

McClellan -- Require unions holding locals under trusteeship, in their semi-annual reports, to state what funds have been transferred from the local to the trustee and give other financial data; April 23. Voice.

Kennedy, McClellan -- Punish "shakedown" picketing, even if peaceful, by up to 20 years in jail, instead of up to one year; April 23. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Permit the NLRB to limit the period during which strikers not entitled to reinstatement would be eligible to vote in representation elections; April 23. Voice.

Goldwater -- Bar proxy voting in secret-ballot votes required under the bill; April 23. Voice.

McClellan -- Require unions to give members, on request, copies of labor contracts; April 23. Voice.

McClellan -- Delete Secretary of Labor's power to exempt individuals from a provision barring felons from union office and make clear that conviction after, as well as before, enactment of the bill would be grounds for exclusion; April 23. Voice.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Make it a crime for a union and a common carrier to conclude "hot cargo" agreements; April 23. Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Javits and Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Permit state labor relations agencies but not state courts to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, require application of Federal labor law in such cases and permit appeals from the state agencies to Federal but not state courts; April 24. Roll-call vote, 78-15.

McClellan -- Require union officials handling union money or trust funds to be bonded; April 24. Voice.

Prouty, as modified -- Bar organizational or recognition picketing if the employer has already recognized another union or if the union lost an NLRB election in the preceding nine months and cannot show that it has since come to represent the majority of the employees or that the employer used unfair labor practices in the election; April 24. Roll call, 86-4.

Morse -- Permit trusteeships over locals for only 12, instead of 18, months; April 24. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) on behalf of a bipartisan group of Senators -- Revised April 22 McClellan "labor bill of rights" amendment to make clear that guarantees of equality of privileges for all union members applied only to voting and other organizational rights and not to social equality, to strike a provision that would have given the Secretary of Labor power to seek Federal court injunctions against anticipated attempts to deny members equal voting and other rights and to strike a provision guaranteeing all candidates for union office access to membership lists; April 25. Roll call, 77-14.

Javits -- Within reasonable limits, require unions to mail members the campaign literature of all bona fide candidates for union office and to grant equal mailing privileges to all candidates; permit candidates to seek Federal court orders for compliance; April 25. Voice.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Guarantee jury trial to persons charged with criminal contempt of court, except if committed in the presence of the court, in any civil proceeding brought under the bill; April 25. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Make existing as well as future "hot cargo" contracts, or discussion of "hot cargo" provisions and secondary boycotts during collective bargaining unfair labor practices and bring them under the mandatory injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act; April 25. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Guarantee every candidate for union office the right to have a teller at the counting of ballots; April 25. Voice.

Mundt -- Require immediate NLRB handling of charges that an employer, in the absence of a union-shop contract, had fixed terms of employment that discriminated against a particular individual with the purpose of encouraging or discouraging union membership; April 25. Voice.

Mundt -- Bar use of union funds for factual statements of issues regarding an individual's candidacy for union office; April 25. Voice.

Kennedy -- Make clear that the Secretary of Labor's power to seek court injunctions in advance against suspected violation of the bill applies only to the reporting sections of the bill; April 25. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

(For amendments rejected prior to April 23, see Weekly Report p. 564)

Goldwater -- Require annual union reports on all union loans to members and officers, not just those over \$250; April 23. Standing vote.

Prouty -- Impose criminal penalties on anyone denying or attempting to deny union members election rights guaranteed by the bill; April 23. Voice.

McClellan -- Permit state labor relations agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle; April 23. Roll call, 39-52.

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- Delete permission for the Secretary of Labor to exempt from filing annual financial reports unions with fewer than 200 members and less than \$20,000 annual gross receipts; April 24. Voice.

Prouty -- Substitute for pending Cooper-Javits-Morse amendment (above) language to permit state labor relations agencies and state courts (the latter only in the absence of, or on appeal from, a state labor agency) to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, provided they apply Federal labor law, and permit appeals in such cases directly from the state courts to the U.S. Supreme Court; April 24. Roll call, 40-53.

Ervin -- Revise pending McClellan amendment (below) so as not to bar peaceful organizational picketing; April 24. Roll call, 25-67.

McClellan -- Bar organizational or recognition picketing if the union had not won an NLRB election within the preceding 12 months or the majority of the employees, five days before picketing started, had not petitioned the employer to recognize the union; impose criminal penalties on individuals and fines of \$10,000 per day on unions involved in "shakedown" picketing; April 24. Roll call, 30-59.

McClellan -- Revise Taft-Hartley Act secondary boycott prohibitions to bar unions from inducing or coercing an employer or employee, by any means, to stop doing business with another firm or handling its goods, and to extend the secondary boycott prohibitions to all unions; April 24. Roll call, 41-50.

Dodd -- Permit union trusteeships only for one year (the Secretary of Labor could authorize a second year) and only with permission of the Secretary and on evidence of the need for the trusteeship; April 24. Roll call, 41-51.

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Require secret-ballot strike votes before any strike can take place; April 24. Roll call, 28-60.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Permit a union or employer to defray the defense costs but not the court fines of agents or officers prosecuted for violating the bill; April 24. Roll call, 7-85.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Require unions to nominate and elect officers by secret-ballots mailed to members' homes with votes counted by non-members of the union designated by the Secretary of Labor; April 25. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Permit states to regulate or prohibit strikes in public utilities; April 25. Roll call, 27-64.

DEBATE -- Debate lasted from April 15-25. These were the highlights:

April 21 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- There could be "no assurance" from Kennedy that an omnibus Taft-Hartley Act revision bill would be reported later. Consequently, the President's Taft-Hartley revision program would be offered from the floor.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- S 1555 was not a bill he could "support enthusiastically." The day was swiftly approaching when the gangster element would "gobble up decent unionism" unless Congress did something to prevent it.

April 24 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "The difference between (Sen. McClellan) and me is that every time he sees a union, he sees racketeering." McClellan's picketing amendment "would prevent any further union organization in this country," and if it were put into the bill, it would and should "end any chance for this bill to pass.... I myself would be forced to vote against the bill and ask that my name be stricken from it...."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- The original McClellan bill of rights amendment "contains injunctive procedures which if approved in the labor field would open the door... in the field of civil rights." It "effectively enforces integration in social activities of unions...and is the first step to a broad Federal FEPC program."

MRS. LUCE CONFIRMATION

The Senate April 28 confirmed, by a 79-11 roll-call vote, the nomination of Mrs. Clare Booth Luce to be ambassador to Brazil, succeeding career diplomat Ellis Briggs. (For voting, see chart p. 617) Mrs. Luce served as Republican Congresswoman from Connecticut (1943-1947) and as ambassador to Italy (1953-56).

The confirmation came after her nomination was severely criticized by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who carried his opposition from the Foreign Relations Committee to the floor of the Senate.

The controversy reached a climax after the Senate vote when Mrs. Luce, expressing appreciation for her confirmation, added: "My difficulties, of course, go back some years when Sen. Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse." (He suffered a broken jaw at a horse show in 1951). Senators reacted sharply to her remarks.

Mrs. Luce's husband, Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time, Life and Fortune, issued a statement in which he said that his wife had been vindicated by the vote of confirmation, but that her usefulness as ambassador has been jeopardized by the "vendetta" against her and he had asked her to offer her resignation.

President Eisenhower, at his April 29 press conference, defended Mrs. Luce's remarks as "human" and said he felt there had been no major impairment of her usefulness as ambassador. On May 1 he reluctantly accepted her resignation. She said that in view of Morse's position as chairman of the Latin American Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee she could expect "continuing harassment" if she accepted the post in Brazil.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 23 voted 16-1 to approve the nomination. Morse, the lone dissenter, argued against her fitness, questioning both her honesty and reliability. (Weekly Report p. 581)

DEBATE -- April 27 -- Morse called the nomination an example of the Eisenhower Administration's "practice of paying off political hacks" with diplomatic

appointments. He called her statement that President Franklin D. Roosevelt "lied us into war" a "monument to her qualifications in political demagoguery."

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said the Morse attack was unjustified and that Mrs. Luce had demonstrated her qualifications for able service.

April 28 -- Morse read Mrs. Luce's press release on the Senate floor and replied, "This is part of an old pattern of mental instability on her part."

Sens. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) and Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), who had voted to confirm her, said they regretted their votes.

Sen. Gale McGee (D Wyo.) took the same position, saying it would be unwise to send an ambassador "who might make the sort of intemperate statements Mrs. Luce just made."

REA VETO

The House April 30 sustained President Eisenhower's veto of a bill (S 144) to modify reorganization plans of 1939 and 1953 in order to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, rather than the Secretary of Agriculture, final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. The House action nullified an earlier Senate move to override the April 27 veto. (For text of veto message, see p. 609)

The Senate April 28 voted, by a 64-29 roll call, to override the veto; there were two votes more than the required two-thirds majority. (For voting, see chart p. 620) The Senate originally passed the bill April 8 by a 60-27 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 529)

The House sustained the veto by a 280-146 roll-call vote. A two-thirds majority would have required 284 "yea" votes. (For voting, see chart p. 618) Four Democrats joined 142 Republicans in upholding the President: Joseph W. Barr (Ind.), W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.), David S. King (Utah), Harold B. McSweeney (La.). The 274 Democrats voting to override the veto were joined by six Republicans: H. Carl Andersen (Minn.), E.Y. Berry (S.D.), H.R. Gross (Iowa), Walt Horan (Wash.), Odin Langen (Minn.), Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.).

The House originally passed S 144 April 15 by a 254-131 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 556)

Eisenhower Veto Record

President Eisenhower, in comparison with his predecessors, has vetoed relatively few bills, particularly considering the Democratic majorities in all but his first two years in office. From 1953-1958 he vetoed 137 bills; the REA measure (S 144) was his first in 1959. With the House sustaining that veto, Mr. Eisenhower remained the first President since Warren G. Harding to escape having Congress override any of his vetoes.

Congress has attempted to override President Eisenhower's veto on four bills, including S 144. The Senate voted successfully in 1958, 69-20, to override the veto of a bill dealing with wages at the Portsmouth, N.H. Navy Yard but the House sustained it. A 1955 Senate attempt to pass a postal pay increase bill over the President's veto failed, as did a 1956 House vote on a farm price support bill. (For details see 1958 Almanac p. 615)

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The Senate and House April 29 passed slightly different versions of a bill (S 226) to increase railroad retirement benefits and taxes. S 226 would raise pensions, annuities and survivor benefits of railroad workers by 10 percent and increase employer and employee taxes to pay for the higher benefits.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by both houses, the major provisions of S 226:

Increased by 10 percent pensions, annuities and survivor benefits for railroad workers.

Raised employer and employee railroad retirement taxes from 6.25 percent to 7.25 percent by 1962 (both taxes would jump to 6.75 percent the month following enactment of the bill).

Provided that additional employer-employee tax increases gradually take effect until 1969, when both would reach 9 percent.

Increased from \$350 to \$400 the monthly wage base on which taxes are levied.

Increased from 3 percent to 3.75 percent the maximum employer contribution to the railroad unemployment insurance account.

Increased daily unemployment insurance benefits from a maximum \$8.50 to \$10.20.

Provided that railroad employees with 10-15 years service could receive unemployment benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks and employees with 15 or more years of service could receive benefits for 39 weeks. (Existing law provides for a uniform 13 weeks period.)

Extended regular unemployment benefit periods until July 1, 1959, to conform to provisions of Public Law 7, 86th Congress, extending the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. (Weekly Report p. 455)

Provided that the Railroad Retirement Board could borrow, at a 3 percent interest rate, from the railroad retirement account for payment of benefits and refunds under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate April 29 passed S 226 by voice vote and sent it to the House. There was little debate on the measure that was passed in similar form in 1958. The bill included a provision concerning the railroad retirement benefits of totally disabled veterans that was not included in the House version. (1958 Almanac p. 156)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported S 226 (S Rept 222) April 24. (Weekly Report p. 554)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Reduce the maximum employer contribution to the unemployment insurance account from 4 percent to 3.75 percent; April 29. Voice vote.

HOUSE ACTION

The House April 29 passed its version of S 226 by voice vote. Before passage, it adopted, by a standing vote of 181-91, a substitute bill offered by Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.), almost identical to the Senate's.

BACKGROUND -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 23 reported HR 5610 (H Rept 243). The bill, unlike S 226, made no provision for length-of-service differentials in unemployment compensation and removed from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act some sickness benefits. (Weekly Report p. 422)

AIR, WATER POLLUTION

The Senate April 29 passed by voice vote a bill (S 441) extending the Air Pollution Research and Technical Assistance Act of 1955. Under S 441 the Act, which is due to expire June 30, 1960, would be extended four years -- through fiscal 1964 -- and the current authorization of \$5 million annually increased to \$7.5 million for fiscal 1961-64. The program finances Federal research into air pollution problems but leaves all regulatory authority to the states.

BACKGROUND -- S 441, co-sponsored by Sens. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Clair Engle (D Calif.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), was reported (S Rept 182) April 13 by the Senate Public Works Committee. (Weekly Report p. 553)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- A bill (HR 3610) to extend and enlarge the Federal water pollution program, under which communities are helped to build sewage plants, was reported (H Rept 294) April 23 by the House Public Works Committee. (Weekly Report p. 425, 553) A minority report signed by 11 of the 12 GOP Committee members proposed requiring the states to match the Federal payments and retaining the \$50 million ceiling.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) wrote the bill's sponsor, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), "strongly" endorsing the measure, which would double, to \$100 million annually, the amount the Government could grant for sewage plants. President Eisenhower has asked for only \$20 million in fiscal 1960 and proposed that the program be turned over to the states.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

The Senate April 30 passed, by an 80-1 roll-call vote, an amended Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1959 (HR 5916), providing \$2,843,902,805 for various Government departments. The total was \$186,499,811 more than the House voted March 24 but \$56,896,565 less than Administration requests.

The Senate made only one change in its Appropriations Committee's recommendations; it reinstated a House-approved payment of \$23.9 million to the Philippine Government as an adjustment for losses incurred when the United States devalued the dollar in 1934. The Committee had denied the funds pending further study, but Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) told the Senate the payment had been satisfactorily explained by the State Department.

The three days of debate preceding passage were highlighted by the unsuccessful attempts of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to cut from the bill over \$4 million for furnishing the new Senate Office Building and extending the Senate subway system. His amendments were defeated by roll-call votes of 34-55 (furnishings) and 39-43 (subway).

The Senate also rejected, on a 24-54 roll call, an amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to cut by \$100 million a \$200 million appropriation for the Development Loan Fund. (For voting, see chart p. 620)

The Senate added to the bill riders intended to nullify Administration plans to cut Army and Marine Corps strength to 870,000 and 175,000, respectively. Senators criticized the Administration for ignoring Congress' similar 1958 attempt. (1958 Almanac p. 345)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee April 18 reported HR 5916 (S Rept 207) and recommended fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations totaling

\$2,820,040,054 -- an increase of \$162,637,060 over House-approved authorizations.

The Committee recommended a \$200 million appropriation for the Development Loan Fund, for which the President had requested \$225 million and the House had voted only \$100 million. The report said that when regular fiscal 1959 appropriations were voted in 1958, the Senate had recommended \$580 million for the Fund but House-Senate conferees had reduced the total to \$400 million. The report noted that conferees had agreed to give "earnest consideration" to Executive recommendations if added funds were needed in 1959. It said virtually the entire original appropriation had been committed or pledged and that about \$1.5 billion in requests still awaited action. (Weekly Report p. 458)

The Committee recommended a \$5,033,550 appropriation for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, with the total including \$4 million to extend the Senate subway system, \$750,000 to complete construction of the new Senate Office Building and \$283,550 for furnishings for the new building. The House had not considered these items.

The Committee also added to the bill \$27,682,343 to meet Federal employee pay raises authorized by Congress in 1958.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 5916 appropriated:

Agriculture	\$1,348,354,811
Commerce	19,276,538
Defense	299,883,400
District of Columbia	8,100,000
Executive Office	457,000
Independent Offices	219,028,957
Interior	28,014,250
Judiciary, Justice, State	61,979,242
Labor-HEW	328,647,900
Legislative	10,927,733
Mutual Security, Development	
Loan Fund (to President)	200,000,000
Post Office	264,143,400
Treasury	50,158,550
Claims and judgments	4,931,024
TOTAL	\$2,843,902,805

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Reinsert in the bill a provision for payment to the Philippine Government of \$23,862,751; April 28. Voice vote.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Stipulate that no Defense Department funds could be used for any program to reduce Army strength below 900,000; April 29. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Prohibit fiscal 1959 Marine Corps personnel funds from being used if Marine Corps strength was cut below 200,000; April 30. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Douglas -- Eliminate \$283,550 earmarked for furnishings and furniture in new Senate Office Building; April 29. Roll-call vote, 34-55.

Douglas -- Eliminate \$4 million for extension of Senate subway system; April 29. Roll call, 39-43.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Cut Development Loan Fund appropriation by \$100 million; April 30. Roll call, 24-54.

Douglas -- Disallow \$5 million increase in funds the Defense Department could use for surplus sales; April 30. Voice.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Former President Harry S. Truman and Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee April 30 were arguing at long-range whether the Committee itself was "un-American."

Truman April 29 told a Columbia University audience the Committee "is the most un-American thing in the country today."

Walter April 30 invited Truman to appear before the Committee and present "a bill of particulars" to document his charge.

The controversy arose shortly after the Committee held four days of hearings April 21-24 on the need for tighter controls on issuance of passports. The leadoff witness, Harry Bridges, head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, April 21 refused, under the Fifth Amendment, to say whether he had been a Communist. Bridges traveled in Europe in 1958 after the Supreme Court ruled there was no statutory authority for denial of passports "to citizens because of their beliefs or associations." (1958 Almanac p. 702)

Bridges told the Committee "I would do what I could" to prevent U.S. aid reaching Nationalist China if it fought Communist China.

RENEGOTIATION ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- On extension of the Renegotiation Act.

BACKGROUND -- The Renegotiation Act, a law which enables the Defense Department to recapture excessive profits made by contractors, expires June 30. In a letter March 26, Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles urged extending the Act through Sept. 30, 1961. The Defense Department also recommended that the Act be amended to permit the department to appeal court decisions on profit cases. Currently, the ruling of the Tax Court on profit cases is final. The department also recommended giving special consideration to contractors who cut their costs and thereby made excess profits. (1958 Almanac p. 77)

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Robert Dechert, Defense Department General Counsel, opposed raising from \$1 million to \$5 million the floor for exemption from Renegotiation Act provisions. He also objected to letting some contractors make more profit than under present provisions. These changes had been recommended by several members of the House Small Business Committee who argued that letting businesses that did less than \$5 million worth of defense work a year make more profit would be beneficial. Dechert said "profits otherwise excessive do not cease to be excessive merely because... obtained by small business."

April 28 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee urged making the act permanent, adding: "Without the Renegotiation Act, the sky would be the limit" on profits.

April 29 -- The National Assn. of Manufacturers said the act should be allowed to die, that it discouraged efficiency and negated incentive.

LIFE INSURANCE TAXES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- April 24 ordered reported a House-passed bill (HR 4245), with amendments, establishing a new formula for taxing the income of life insurance companies. As passed by the House Feb. 18, HR 4245 would have produced an estimated \$545 million in taxes on the industry's 1958 income, or about \$250 million more than was collected under a temporary tax formula on 1957 income. (Weekly Report p. 328, 365.)

Amendments approved by the Senate Finance Committee would have the effect of lowering the total tax yield on 1958 income to an estimated \$500 million -- the amount requested by the President in his 1960 budget.

The Committee made no change in the basic three-phase approach of HR 4245 under which, for the first time, life insurance companies would pay tax on their underwriting profits, as well as on a portion of their net investment income. But the Committee revised the method of computing the deduction rate on investment income, making it the individual company's own earned rate averaged over the last five years. The House had endorsed a method of averaging the company's earned rate with an assumed rate (the company's own or the industry's averaged assumed rate). The effect of the change would be to tax about 22 percent of net investment income, instead of amounts ranging from 20 to 30 percent.

STRAUSS NOMINATION

Amid increasing political controversy, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 28-30 continued hearings on the confirmation of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce.

Strauss has served as Secretary of Commerce since he was named in a recess appointment Nov. 13, 1958. The Committee has held hearings on the nomination intermittently since March 17. (Weekly Report p. 581)

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) April 28 gave the first testimony against Strauss. He urged the Committee to take no action on Strauss "until there had been a thorough investigation" of his role in the controversial Dixon-Yates contract. Strauss was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission at the time the contract was signed and later canceled. (1955 Almanac p. 533)

Committee Republicans said Kefauver was making unsubstantiated charges against Strauss, but Kefauver said evidence adduced in previous Congressional investigations of the Dixon-Yates contract would bear out his accusations.

President Eisenhower April 29 defended Strauss at his news conference. (See page 606)

Strauss himself April 30 told the Committee Kefauver had "engaged in the technique of trial by innuendo." He defended his role in the Dixon-Yates negotiations, said he still regarded the contract as advantageous to the Government and said he would approve it again if the circumstances were the same.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 25 offered a five-point proposal to revise the Mutual Security Program. He was joined in sponsoring the amendments to S 1451, the Administration's fiscal 1960 mutual security authorization bill, by Committee members John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).

The major Fulbright proposal would expand the Development Loan Fund to \$7.5 billion over a five-year period and change the system of financing the fund from the direct-appropriation method currently used to the method used to finance the Export-Import Bank. This would provide that Congress would authorize the fund to borrow \$7.5 billion from the Treasury over a five-year period at the rate of \$1.5 billion in each year. President Eisenhower has asked Congress to authorize \$700 million in fiscal 1960 for the DLF. The President also asked Congress to appropriate \$225 million in fiscal 1959 supplemental funds for the loan fund. (See p. 589)

Other proposals by the Foreign Relations Committee chairman would (1) revise the policy declaration of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to place more emphasis on economic, rather than military, assistance; (2) provide that in fixing military force goals of the program in each country, political and economic analyses be used "more adequately"; (3) give the President authority to transfer up to 30 percent of military aid funds to economic assistance programs (he currently has authority to transfer up to 10 percent); (4) give the American ambassador in each country authority to provide a political and economic judgment on military aid recommendations sent to the State Department by military representatives.

In his April 29 press conference, President Eisenhower said he agreed with Fulbright's proposal to put the Development Loan Fund on a long-range basis, but that no studies had been made "as to the beneficial effect" of this kind of "rigid commitment." (See p. 606)

* * *

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On extension of the Mutual Security Program. (Weekly Report p. 552)

TESTIMONY -- April 21 -- Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Walter S. Robertson testified in support of the Administration's economic and military aid requests. He said U.S. policy should be based on the assumption that the "Communist regime in China is unlikely to be replaced in the foreseeable future and is not unlikely to be alienated" from the Soviet Union.

April 22 -- Adm. Harry D. Felt, commander of the Pacific fleet, supported continued military and defense support aid to Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines and Southeast Asian countries. He said these nations "must have strength of their own to survive.... The fundamental need is for them to have an appropriate amount and kind of military strength."

April 23 -- Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), following an executive session, summarized the testimony of William H. Draper, head of the Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program. According to Morgan, Draper said a substantial reduction in the President's \$3.9 billion program would be a disaster to the U.S. and any cut would impair its effectiveness.

April 24 -- Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Livingston T. Merchant said the move to concentrate more on economic rather than military aid showed that Americans "are becoming increasingly aware of the diversified character of the Soviet challenge." But he warned against "assuming that military defenses are for that reason any less valuable."

April 27 -- John C. Lynn and Herbert E. Harris, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged that defense support funds be cut \$315 million below the President's request of \$835 million. They urged military assistance funds be cut by \$100 million. The President asked for \$1.6 billion. They recommended that the request for \$700 million for the Development Loan Fund be trimmed to \$500 million.

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative director, urged that the DLF be placed on a "strong continuing basis," with at least \$1 billion authorized for fiscal 1960. He said the over-all Mutual Security Program should not be cut.

April 28, 29 -- The Committee held further hearings in executive session and adjourned until May 5.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 26 -- A study ordered by the Mutual Security Act of 1958, made by specialists in Federal agencies under International Cooperation Administration leadership, found that the economic development of other countries increased U.S. sales abroad in the long run. Purpose of the study was to discover the relation of the Mutual Security Program to American private enterprise and the U.S. economy in order to prevent any possible adverse effects. (1958 Almanac p. 184) The study said the purchase of U.S. goods by countries helped under the former Marshall Plan rose from less than \$3 billion a year in 1950 to nearly \$5 billion in 1958. It said holding down aid purchases would not increase production or employment in the U.S., where 500,000 persons were engaged in producing goods and services purchased by aid funds.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On whether Government secrecy interfered with scientific development in the United States. (Weekly Report p. 582)

TESTIMONY -- April 28 -- Subcommittee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), in an opening statement, said the Subcommittee had received "many complaints that undue secrecy has been hindering the work" of U.S. scientists. (Weekly Report p. 477)

The sole witness to testify was Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize-winning physicist and professor at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Compton said security and loyalty clearances had become a "highly organized bureaucratic" matter and that excessive bureaucratism in applying security standards often delayed the completion of research projects. He urged that responsibility for maintaining security should be given to "those responsible for seeing that the (scientific) job gets done." Much of the progress in science, industry and other fields, he said, had resulted from a free interchange of ideas and facts among scientists.

Regarding the release of information on radioactive fallout, Compton said whatever information was available should be made public, but not enough was accumulated to evaluate fully the specific effects of fallout.

PRICE NOTIFICATION

The difficulties of controlling inflation were made apparent as Congress took up one concrete proposal for discouraging higher prices. In hearings before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee April 23-29 spokesmen for labor and management both found serious flaws in a bill (S 215) sponsored by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) which would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to call for a public accounting from major companies intending to raise the price of their products.

Under O'Mahoney's bill, no company with more than \$10 million in total capital and which stood among eight or fewer firms controlling one-half or more of the total sales in any line of commerce could increase its prices until 30 days after notifying the FTC of its intention to do so. Within 30 days of receiving such notice, the FTC would call a public hearing to determine "the justifiability of the proposed increase." But the FTC would have no power to prevent the increase. In an opening statement April 23, O'Mahoney said the measure was designed "to prevent by the light of advance publicity alone unnecessary and unwarranted price increases."

Leadoff witness was David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, who argued that S 215 would destroy the collective bargaining process. McDonald, whose union was scheduled to begin negotiations for a new contract with the steel industry May 5, took the occasion to reassert his claim that the industry could pay higher wages without raising prices, and to blame management propaganda for current inflation concerns.

Speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Walter D. Fackler and Padraic P. Frucht said S 215 was "based on faulty assumptions and errors of analysis and fact; would be impractical, unworkable, and highly discriminatory; and would seriously damage the economic system." They sought to refute the theory, advanced by Economist Gardner C. Means and supported by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), that "administered prices" in concentrated industries were largely responsible for the upward movement of prices in recent years.

On April 24 Roger M. Blough, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corp., said S 215 contemplated "the complete reversal of the basic economic and political concepts upon which this Nation was founded." The bill, he argued, would lead to bankruptcy for small business, would discourage lower as well as higher prices, would have no effect on the rising price of services, and would "diminish still further the profit incentive." At the conclusion of Blough's testimony, Sen. O'Mahoney said, "I have never seen so many misconceptions crowded into a single statement by any witness."

Qualified support for S 215 was expressed April 28 by Leonard Woodcock, vice president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO). He proposed that it be amended to apply only to companies controlling 25 percent or more of the sales in their industries, to require 60 days advance notice of proposed price increases, to require a published report before the 60 days ended, and to entrust administration of the act to a new agency, not to the FTC.

But Charles R. Sligh Jr., executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who followed Woodcock, called S 215 a "shocking proposal." Like the other industry witnesses before him, Sligh traced inflation to higher wage costs and government spending. S 215, he said, would have a "disastrous impact" on the economy.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 28 reported a bill (HR 6769 -- H Rept 309) appropriating \$3,915,084,181 for fiscal 1960 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and their related agencies.

The bill would appropriate the following amounts: Department of Labor, \$547,114,500; Department of Health, Education and Welfare, \$3,348,472,281; National Labor Relations Board, \$14,230,000; National Mediation Board, \$1,357,000; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, \$3,905,400; Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, \$5,000.

The Labor Department appropriation recommended by the Committee was \$23,112,500 less than President Eisenhower recommended in his fiscal 1960 budget and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare recommendation was \$181,390,700 more than the President requested.

The Committee cut budgets requests of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security by \$22,865,000 and its Wage and Hour Division by \$23,112,500.

The Committee increased the Department of Health, Education and Welfare budget chiefly through raising the budget requests of the National Institutes of Health, headquarters for Federally financed research into such diseases as cancer and arthritis. The Committee's recommendation for NIH was \$50 million above President Eisenhower's request.

The Committee report, submitted by Chairman John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) of the Appropriations Committee Labor-HEW Subcommittee, said NIH's explanations of its budget "were the worst and most confusing that have been submitted to the Committee since the establishment of the National Institutes of Health.... The research and training in the National Institutes of Health would have to take a very distinct backward step were the Executive budget to be enacted." The report said justifications for the Eisenhower Administration budget recommendations contained "literally hundreds of incorrect figures.... By the time the Committee had concluded its hearings, it was abundantly clear that the people whose responsibility it was to prepare these justifications had been placed in an impossible position. They had obviously been assigned the task of making it appear that the budget represented progress in the field of medical research when the true facts are that in a desperate attempt to present, on paper, a balanced budget, the Bureau of the Budget, or someone in authority, had even gone so far as to set back the medical research program."

In hearings before the Senate Appropriations Labor-HEW Subcommittee, Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, April 29 defended his department's budget on grounds the Federal Government must "combat inflation." He said the decision to hold down medical research expenditures was made by his department, President Eisenhower and the Budget Bureau.

Senate Subcommittee Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) praised the House Committee's recommendations on health research, terming them "an awfully good precedent." Hill added his own Subcommittee had increased research budget requests in past years.

(For Committee Briefs, see p. 614)

Special Report

86th CONGRESS AUTHORIZES \$8.4 MILLION FOR INVESTIGATIONS

Congressional committees spent \$9,739,874.49 on investigations during the two years of the 85th Congress (1957-58). As of April 20, the 86th Congress already had earmarked \$8,397,000 for its probes. The chart on p. 594 shows actual and authorized investigations spending for the 84th, 85th and 86th Congresses. Major inquiries undertaken by the 86th Congress are listed on p. 595.

Spending Totals, 1957-58

According to reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, committees spent 80 percent of the \$12,109,090.28 authorized for investigations during the 85th Congress. Senate committees accounted for \$5,710,963.18 of the total spent; House committees for \$4,028,911.31. Appropriations Committee totals are excluded from the figures since these committees receive their funds on a fiscal-year basis. (See below)

Individual committee spending ranged from \$2,703.64 by the House District of Columbia Committee to \$1,821,745.24 reported spent by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Only two House committees, Agriculture and Merchant Marine and Fisheries, showed smaller expenditures in the 85th Congress than in the 84th. The greatest increase in spending by a House committee was recorded by Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which spent \$32,979.07 during the 84th, \$381,078.75 during the 85th. Most of the increase went to its headline investigation of Federal regulatory agencies. (1958 Almanac p. 687)

Five Senate committees cut spending. The greatest drop was registered by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee which spent \$235,790.31 in 1955-56 and only \$16,737.94 in 1957-58. However, the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, which covers some of the same territory as the Labor Committee, was established in January 1957. The Select Committee reported expenditures of \$1,197,714.22 during the two-year period.

Investigations funds for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are designated on a fiscal-year basis in the annual legislative appropriation bills. These committees each received the same amounts in fiscal 1958 and 1959: the Senate group received \$380,000 each year and the House group \$500,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported probe spending of \$82,935.22 in calendar years 1957-58; the House Appropriations Committee reported spending \$832,760.96 for the same period. Their funds for fiscal 1960 have not yet been granted.

Precise segregation of committees' investigative activities and expenses is virtually impossible since the same staff employees often work on both legislation and investigations. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, all standing committees are authorized to employ four professional and six clerical staff members; their salaries are not included in reports of spending of special resolution funds.

86th Congress Funds

The 86th Congress already has authorized almost two-thirds as much money for committee investigations as the entire 85th Congress.

As of April 20 Congress had approved \$8,397,000 for probes during 1959-60. The House designated \$3,582,000

for committee use, compared to \$4,784,500 allotted for investigations during the 85th Congress. The Senate approved \$4,815,000 in committee requests, compared to \$7,324,590.28 for probe spending in 1957-58.

With the first large group of authorization resolutions adopted, individual committee allotments followed the pattern of past years. The Judiciary Committee in the Senate and the Government Operations Committee in the House each led in funds available, as they have in prior Congresses. Senate Judiciary, regularly highest spending Senate committee since CQ began its study with the 82nd Congress, received funds marked for 12 separate investigative areas totaling \$1,402,500. The House Government Operations Committee, which since the 83rd Congress has led House committees in probe funds authorizations, had \$640,000 available for spending as of April 20, 1959.

Some committees showed a marked increase in funds appropriated. House Foreign Affairs already had received \$150,000, twice as much as was allocated to it in the entire 85th Congress. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee received \$115,000, compared to \$20,000 in the 85th Congress. The bulk of this money was earmarked for a proposed study of the problems of the aged.

All of the standing committees of the Senate, as well as the Select Small Business Committee, automatically receive \$10,000 each Congress under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Not all of this money is used for investigations but it may be used for that purpose. The CQ tables include this figure as well as additional authorizations received by special resolution.

In addition, some Senate committees have available for all or part of a Congress funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress. (Prior to 1957, CQ included Senate carryover funds as well as authorizations for Senate and House Appropriations Committees in its tabulation of money authorized for investigations.)

All House funds result from resolutions as the House has no automatic spending authority for committee investigations.

The Space Committees of both houses were elevated to standing-committee status at the beginning of the 86th Congress. The House Science and Astronautics Committee received \$300,000, an increase from the \$185,000 it had as the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in the 85th Congress. As of April 20, the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee had not requested funds beyond the \$10,000 allotted to it as a standing committee.

Joint committee funds usually are apportioned on a fiscal-year basis and are therefore not yet allotted for 1960. However, two joint committees have received money this year by joint resolution. The life of the temporary Joint Committee on Metropolitan Washington Problems was extended Feb. 5 and an additional authorization of \$30,000 was made for its use. The Joint Economic Committee was allotted \$200,000 to make a study of current economic problems. Joint committees do not file spending reports. (For funds allotted to joint committees in fiscal 1956-59, see 1958 Almanac p. 662)

INVESTIGATIONS FUNDS -- 84th-86th CONGRESSES

SENATE COMMITTEES	86th CONGRESS AUTHORIZED (through 4/20/59)		85th CONGRESS AUTHORIZED SPENT		84th CONGRESS AUTHORIZED SPENT	
Standing						
x Aeronautical and Space Sciences	\$ 10,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 22,397.99	-----	-----	
Agriculture and Forestry	10,000	25,000	15,475.76	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,531.35	
Armed Services	200,000	412,000	219,607.52	366,000	207,949.10	
Banking and Currency	180,000	360,000	239,298.21	393,333.34	348,323.15	
District of Columbia	10,000	10,000	11,848.43	10,000	5,565.43	
Finance	10,000	20,000	13,961.81	10,000	9,214.02	
Foreign Relations	510,000	629,000	131,882.74	184,000	104,703.77	
Government Operations	275,000	450,000	428,966.81	397,083.34	395,445.20	
Interior and Insular Affairs	210,000	398,750	398,117.56	330,000	338,476.35	
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	527,500	635,000	382,968.46	479,166.67	382,721.59	
Judiciary	1,402,500	2,192,340.28	1,821,745.24	932,338.69	1,629,396.48	
Labor and Public Welfare	115,000	20,000	16,737.94	255,000	235,790.31	
Post Office and Civil Service	100,000	120,000	95,569.51	329,583.34	225,549.19	
Public Works	135,000	160,000	97,857.26	110,000	23,582.24	
Rules and Administration	85,000	220,000	181,118.44	160,000	117,932.40	
Select and Special						
Small Business	110,000	197,500	188,539.23	142,500	106,429.85	
Labor-Management	750,000	1,290,000	1,197,714.22	-----	-----	
Water Resources	175,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	
*Foreign Aid Program	-----	75,000	187,957.21	300,000	77,015.87	
*Corrupt Practices	-----	60,000	59,198.84	350,000	104,969.64	
*Case Vote	-----	-----	-----	20,000	10,942.86	
Senate Total	\$4,815,000	\$7,324,590.28	\$5,710,963.18	\$5,799,005.38	\$4,394,538.80	
HOUSE COMMITTEES						
Standing						
Agriculture	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 19,633.42	\$ 50,000	\$ 34,208.74	
Armed Services	150,000	225,000	151,693.91	150,000	122,112.81	
Banking and Currency	105,000	190,000	130,659.94	150,000	106,187.37	
District of Columbia	10,000	7,000	2,703.64	2,000	1,875.17	
Education and Labor	160,000	125,000	112,549.99	125,000	49,960.04	
Foreign Affairs	150,000	75,000	27,936.80	75,000	22,734.10	
Government Operations	640,000	1,175,000	1,111,060.08	995,000	895,902.67	
House Administration	10,000	170,000	151,212.32	85,000	60,421.28	
Interior and Insular Affairs	60,000	57,500	48,804.69	60,000	46,924.06	
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	475,000	410,000	381,078.75	60,000	32,979.07	
Judiciary	200,000	365,000	308,121.26	225,000	188,547.63	
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	75,000	75,000	47,039.90	85,000	65,928.10	
Post Office and Civil Service	75,000	50,000	42,182.42	75,000	30,548.68	
Public Works	125,000	160,000	131,556.04	50,000	28,797.42	
Science and Astronautics	300,000	185,000	32,788.21†	-----	-----	
Un-American Activities	327,000	632,000	607,773.90	500,000	476,610.95	
Veterans' Affairs	110,000	110,000	102,542.30	85,000	65,825.32	
Ways and Means	300,000	250,000	174,820.50	330,000	80,176.28	
Select and Special						
Small Business	260,000	443,000	416,326.38	330,000	293,362.35	
Campaign Expenditures	-----	30,000	28,426.86	30,000	25,984.76	
*Survivor Benefits	-----	-----	-----	36,500	34,368.04	
*White County Bridge Commission	-----	-----	-----	10,000	4,414.33	
*83rd Congress Special Committee	-----	-----	-----	1,699.89	-----	
House Total	\$3,582,000	\$4,784,500	\$4,028,911.31	\$3,510,199.89	\$2,667,869.15	
GRAND TOTALS	\$8,397,000	\$12,109,090.28	\$9,739,874.49	\$9,309,205.27	\$7,062,407.95	

Totals for Senate Committees include funds authorized for probes by special resolution and the \$10,000 fixed authorization for expenses, including probe expenses, granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Some Senate committees also had available funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress or session of Congress; these funds are not included in authorization totals.

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution.

Senate and House Appropriations Committees receive their funds on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations and spending, see p. 593.

Joint committee funds also are authorized on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations, p. 593. Joint committees are not required to report their spending.

†Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in 85th Congress.

*Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in 85th Congress.

*Committees no longer in existence.

‡Established April 20, 1959.

† This figure is accurate to June 30, 1958. Later figures are not available.

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY 86th CONGRESS

Following is a list of major investigations undertaken by Congressional committees from the beginning of the 86th Congress, Jan. 7, 1959 through April 20, 1959. Some also were the subject of investigation by the 85th Congress (1958 Almanac p. 664)

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings started and ended and gives report numbers where applicable.

Hearings on bills and resolutions are excluded. Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies that did not reach the hearing stage are omitted.

No investigations are listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of Government funds.

Senate Committees

AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

Special Government Organization for Space Activities Subcommittee

Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.)

Activities of Government agencies involved in the space field. Began 3/24/59. Recessed 4/15/59. (Weekly Report p. 497)

ARMED SERVICES

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Announced intention of the Navy Department to terminate activities of the Pocatello Naval Ordnance Plant, Idaho. One day, 2/9/59.

Status of the defense program. Began 1/20/59. Concluded 1/28/59. (Weekly Report p. 140)

Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

U.S. preparedness. Began 1/29/59. Adjourned 2/4/59. (Weekly Report p. 215)

Major defense matters including the Berlin situation. Began 3/11/59. Concluded 3/13/59.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.)

Problems of hungry children in the District of Columbia. Began 3/4/59. Concluded 3/26/59.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Status of United States foreign policy. Began 1/14/59. Concluded 1/21/59. S Rept. 118. (Weekly Report p. 112)

American interests in the internal affairs of other countries. One day, 2/18/59.

Disarmament Subcommittee

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Geneva negotiations on suspension of nuclear weapons tests and related arms control policies. Began 1/28/59. Adjourned 3/25/59. (Weekly Report p. 477)

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

Federal power generation and marketing in relation to the Missouri River Basin. Began 2/13/59. Concluded 3/5/59.

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the Government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

JUDICIARY

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Administered pricing. Began 1/23/59. Continuing. (1958 Almanac p. 704; Weekly Report p. 141)

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

"Executive privilege" and freedom of information. Began 3/13/59. Continuing. (Weekly Report p. 535)

Special Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Effectiveness of the juvenile court system. Began 2/12/59. Concluded 2/13/59.

PUBLIC WORKS

Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Public Roads Subcommittee

Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.)

Status of the Federal-aid highway program. Began 2/26/59. Concluded 2/27/59. (Weekly Report p. 362)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Alleged labor racketeering. Began 1/27/59. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report p. 526)

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Problems of independent logging operators and small sawmill owners. One day, 2/2/59.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations Subcommittee

Chairman Paul C. Jones (D Mo.)

Storage of agricultural commodities. One day, 3/24/59.

Investigations - 4

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Special Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman F. Edward Hébert (D La.)

Weapons system purchasing. Began 4/13/59. Continuing.

Special Real Estate and Construction Subcommittee
Chairman Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.)

Air Force acquisition project. One day, 2/18/59.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.)

Current situation in Berlin. Began 1/28/59. Continuing intermittent hearings.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Alleged "windfall" profits and "purchase-resale" transactions on dairy products in activities of the Commodity Credit Corp. One day, 3/25/59.

Foreign Operations and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.)

Foreign aid to Laos. Began 3/20/59. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Military Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Management of the military missile program. Began 2/4/59. Adjourned 3/5/59.

Relation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the military services. One day, 3/13/59.

Management of nuclear submarine development. One day, 3/20/59.

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
Chairman L.H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Certain activities of the Commodity Credit Corp. One day, 4/14/59.

Special Government Information Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.)

Navy Department refusal to supply Gun Factory report to Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D Md.). Began 4/20/59. Adjourned 4/23/59. (Weekly Report p. 581)

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.)

"Mission 66" national park improvement program. One day, 4/8/59.

Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee
Chairman Walter Rogers (D Texas)

Missouri River Basin power problems. One day, 2/13/59.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Air safety; recent airline crash in New York City. One day, 2/6/59.

Commerce and Finance Subcommittee
Chairman Peter F. Mack Jr. (D Ill.)

Functions and activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. One day, 4/16/59.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Atomic shipbuilding program. Began 2/17/59. Adjourned 2/18/59. Present operations of and future plans for the Panama Canal. One day, 4/14/59.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Census and Government Statistics Subcommittee
Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.)

Plans of the Census Bureau for the 1960 census. One day, 4/8/59.

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee
Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)

Management contracting in relation to Military Assistance Institute, Arlington Towers, Arlington, Va. Began 3/23/59. Adjourned 3/24/59.

SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS
Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

Space and missile programs and problems. Began 2/2/59. Continuing. (Weekly Report p. 357)

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Scope of Soviet activity in the United States. Began 3/10/59. Continuing intermittent hearings.
Issuance of U.S. passports. Began 4/21/59. Concluded 4/24/59. (See p. 590)

Joint Committees

ATOMIC ENERGY
Chairman Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Civilian nuclear power program. Began 1/14/59. Concluded 1/16/59.

Development, growth and status of the atomic energy industry.

Began 2/17/59. Adjourned 2/26/59. (Weekly Report p. 361)
Feasibility of international agreements to ban nuclear weapons tests. Began 1/12/59. Concluded 1/13/59. (Weekly Report p. 74)

Raw Materials Subcommittee
Chairman Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.)

Uranium requirements and procurement programs of the Atomic Energy Commission. One day, 2/16/59.

Special Radiation Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Problems of industrial radioactive waste disposal. Began 1/28/59. Concluded 2/3/59.

Research and Development Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Aircraft nuclear propulsion program. One day, 1/26/59.
Employee radiation hazards. Began 3/10/59. Concluded 3/19/59.

ECONOMIC
Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

On the President's 1959 Economic Report. Began 1/27/59. Concluded 2/10/59. S Rept 98. (Weekly Report p. 265, 412)
Problems and prospects of the American Economy. Began 3/20/59. Concluded 4/10/59.

HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE PROCEDURE EXAMINED

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) is driving to strengthen the hand of the Senate liberals in the legislative conferences with the House.

The conference committee, made up of representatives of the Senate and House, determines the final shape of a bill that has passed both chambers in different forms.

Since 1789 the conference committee has been the anvil on which the Senate and House try to hammer out their differences on legislation. Practically all major bills are hammered into final shape in these Senate-House conferences. Seldom does the Senate or House reject the work of the conference committee.

Clark, an outspoken liberal, has drafted a resolution to require that a majority of the Senate conferees "must have indicated by their votes their sympathy with the bill as passed and their concurrence in the prevailing opinion of the Senate on the matters of disagreement with the House...which occasion the appointment of the (conference) committee...." He currently is recruiting cosponsors for the resolution.

Stimulus for Resolution

Clark's move was prompted by the results of a 21-minute conference March 25 on HR 5640 (PL 7, 86th Congress) extending some provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 153)

Four of the five Senate conferees on the measure voted against a liberalizing amendment offered by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.). The Senate March 25 had accepted the amendment on a 52-32 roll-call vote. The McCarthy amendment would have made more workers eligible for unemployment benefits by extending for three months the deadline for applying for them. The House version of the bill merely provided that persons who had qualified for the benefits before April 1 could receive them until July 1. No additional workers, under the House bill, could avail themselves of temporary unemployment help.

The bill emerged from the brief House-Senate conference in the form the House passed it. The conference report was accepted by voice votes of both houses the same day. (For floor action, Weekly Report p. 455)

Clark March 26 wrote Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) protesting results of the conference. He urged Johnson to use his "extraordinary power of leadership" to help resolve the dilemma of conference committee representation and see that Senate procedure was more closely followed to prevent a minority viewpoint from dictating the Senate's official position in the conference committee. (Weekly Report p. 517)

Conference Procedure

Traditionally, conference committees are composed of the senior members of the committees or subcommittees which handled the bill. They are appointed by the presiding officers of the House and Senate upon the

recommendation of the floor manager of the bill, usually the committee or subcommittee chairman.

The most senior Senator usually serves as chairman of the conference committee which has anywhere from three to nine members from each house. There are not necessarily an equal number of "managers" from each house as conferees are called. But a majority vote determines the position of each group on a bill's provision. Therefore a majority of both the Senate and House delegations must agree before a provision emerges from conference as part of the bill.

Both parties are represented, with the majority party having a larger number, and a majority of the conferees from each house must sign the conference report. The proceedings of conference committees are secret, supposedly to protect the managers from external and internal pressures.

Theoretically, conferees are not permitted to write new legislation in reconciling the versions of bills before them, but this prohibition sometimes is by-passed. Many bills have become acceptable only after new language was written by the conferees. If either body finds, however, that the conference report contains material that was not submitted by either house, the report is subject to a point of order.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences. They are supposed to grant only those concessions they know their chamber will agree to. Conferees, however, sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instruction when they cannot reconcile differences. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede or concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment." Once in a while uncertainty over the position of the chamber involved or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment results in an impasse. The bills then die in conference.

Frequently the reconciliation of the two versions takes days or even weeks or months, although some, as with HR 5640, take only a few minutes or hours.

Conference Reports

When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report, explaining what they did and why. The explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. Conference reports, with an explanation by the House conferees are always printed in the House. In the Senate an explanation often is made orally by one of the conferees. Conference reports, like appropriation bills, are privileged matters in both houses and can be called up on the floor as soon as filed.

A frequent complaint on adoption of conference reports is that they must be accepted or rejected as a whole without amendment and are often so complex and obscure that they are voted on without knowledge of their contents. In a 1948 Senate speech, Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) congratulated the conferees on an appropriation bill

"for so forthrightly disregarding the wishes of the common lay Member of the Senate and the House." He said, "It is quite clear that regardless of what the common Members of this body may wish, the conferees make the decisions."

In bringing up the conference report on HR 5640, Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee, who also served as chairman of the conference committee, gave the Senate a brief explanation of what happened in the conference. He said the five House conferees, by a vote of 4-1, had refused to agree to the Senate amendment although Sen. McCarthy, sponsor of the amendment and a conferee, "made a very strong plea for the addition of his amendment." Byrd did not say how the Senate managers had voted. The conference report which had been accepted by the House was quickly agreed to by voice vote.

During the 85th Congress, 106 of the 936 bills that became public law -- or 11 percent -- went through conference. This relatively small percentage of legislation which went through conference, however, represents some of the most important pieces of legislation, including most appropriation bills. Seven bills during the 85th Congress died in conference.

"Prevailing Opinion"

The official guide to Senate practices, the Senate Manual, says of conference committees: "Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers." The Manual goes on to say: "It is also almost the invariable practice to select managers from the members of the committee which considered the bill.... But sometimes in order to give representation to a strong or prevailing sentiment in the House, the Speaker goes outside ranks of the committee."

The Senate has no standing rule, however, that specifically mentions make-up of the committee or the appointment of the conferees. The applicable rule, standing Rule 24, merely states: "....All other committees shall be appointed by ballot unless otherwise ordered...." The Clark resolution would add a new section to the rule, making specific mention of conference committees and directing the method of appointment of conferees with the goal of better reflecting the "prevailing view" of the Senate.

The conflict that can arise between the principle of appointing the committee members who are familiar with the legislation and Senators who reflect the prevailing opinion of the Senate is obvious. The committee presumably has reported a bill satisfactory to it. When the committee version of the bill is amended on the floor and the committee members become conferees on the legislation, it is likely they voted against changes in the bill made on the floor.

1958 Conferees

To discover how Clark's amendment of the Senate rules could affect the current method of selecting conferees, Congressional Quarterly analyzed legislation in 1958 where the position of the conferees could be clearly ascertained by their votes on one or more amendments accepted or rejected by the Senate as a whole.

Only four cases were found. On each of these the majority of the Senate conferees had opposed the stand taken by a majority of the whole Senate on a matter later brought before the conference committee.

Three of the five Senate conferees had voted, in opposition to the majority, to strip the billboard regulation feature from the highway bill. (1958 Almanac p. 140)

Four of the five Senate conferees voted, in opposition to the majority, against amendments to repeal the 10 percent passenger tax and 3 percent freight tax. (1958 Almanac p. 145)

Two of the three Senate conferees voted, in opposition to the majority, to reduce first class mail rates to a uniform 4 cents, rather than charge 5 cents for out-of-town mail. (1958 Almanac p. 208)

All five Senate conferees voted, in opposition to the majority, against an amendment to reduce Federal scholarship money in the National Defense Education Act of 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 213).

The effect, if any, of the disagreement of individual Senate conferees with the majority position of the Senate on these four issues is hard to determine from the outcome of the conferences. The provisions agreed to in conference represented, in each case, part of an over-all compromise by the Senate and House managers of all the differing provisions of the House and Senate bills.

The record shows that the Senate's position prevailed on the billboard regulation issue and on the freight tax issue, was rejected on the passenger tax issue and the question of the first-class mail rate. As to the disagreement over the amount of scholarship funds, the Senate controversy was bypassed completely when the conferees eliminated all scholarship provisions from the bill.

Outlook

The Clark resolution stands little chance of adoption in the 86th Congress. The Senate is loath to change long standing rules, especially those designed to expedite legislation. Clark's effort does, however, present one more challenge to Johnson from liberals in his own party. It also may focus more attention on the actions of conferees, powerful men who have worked in relative obscurity up to now.

Books and Articles

Following is a selected list of recent books and articles relating to Congress, politics and public affairs:

American Diplomacy: A History, by Robert H. Ferrell. New York: Norton & Co. \$8.00.

The Economy, Liberty And The State, by Calvin B. Hoover. New York: Twentieth Century Fund. \$5.00.

Herbert Hoover and The Great Depression, by Harris Gaylor Warren. New York: Oxford University Press. \$7.00

Our New Life With The Atom, by Robert Rienow and Leona Train Rienow. New York: Crowell. \$3.50.

A Southern Moderate Speaks, by Brooks Hays. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. \$3.50.

What's Wrong With U.S. Foreign Policy, by C.L. Sulzberger. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$4.50.

"Can Rockefeller Knock Off Nixon?" by Richard L. Wilson, Look, April 28, 1959.

"The Embattled Mr. McElroy," by Charles J.V. Murphy, Fortune, April 1959.

"We Must Stop Poisoning The Air," by Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho), The Reporter, April 9, 1959.

CONGRESS FACES DILEMMA ON HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Congress, like a pedestrian caught between two lanes of traffic, is afraid it will get hit no matter which way it moves on the highway program.

The problem is money. To maintain the construction pace of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, Congress must either raise taxes or go into deficit financing. Neither course looks politically safe.

Just what to do will come under heavy discussion during highway hearings by the House Public Works Committee May 5, 6 and 7.

Background

President Eisenhower June 29, 1956 signed into law (PL 627) the Federal Aid Highway Act and the companion Highway Revenue Act. The law included authority for the Federal Government to pay 90 percent of the cost of constructing a 41,000-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. These highways were to link together major centers of the Nation. (1956 Almanac p. 398)

The same law established a Highway Trust Fund to finance construction of the Interstate System. Revenue from highway user taxes, such as those on gasoline and tires, was to go into the Trust Fund. The Senate Finance Committee, chaired by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), amended the revenue part of the highway act to read that the Federal Government could not spend more money than it had in the Trust Fund. This so-called Byrd amendment was urged by then Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey.

In 1958, as an anti-recession measure, Congress suspended the Byrd amendment for fiscal 1959 and 1960. It also increased the money ceiling on Federal outlays for fiscal 1960 and 1961 from \$2.2 billion to \$2.5 billion. (1958 Almanac p. 140) This leaves the Byrd amendment in effect for fiscal 1961 and the ceiling for fiscal 1962 at \$2.2 billion. Chairman George H. Fallon (D Md.) of the House Public Works Roads Subcommittee March 23 introduced a bill (HR 5950) to raise the fiscal 1962 ceiling to \$2.5 billion. But the question of where to get this money will be featured in the upcoming hearings.

Current Dilemma

Because of the approximate year gap between the time Federal money is promised and states are ready to spend it, the fiscal 1961 Federal money ordinarily would be apportioned to the states this July. (Fiscal 1961 runs from July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961.) With such a Federal promise of money to come, the states could go ahead and make construction plans with confidence.

But the Highway Trust Fund is so short of money that the Federal Bureau of Public Roads contends it cannot, under the Byrd amendment, make any allocations for fiscal 1961 this summer. The Bureau estimates

State Share of Federal Money

This is how much interstate highway money each state would lose if the allocations are not made for fiscal 1961.

State	Interstate System	Rank	Interstate System	Rank
Ala.	\$ 49,053,500	18	N.H.	\$ 13,681,250 41
Ariz.	33,979,250	23	N.J.	80,495,500 9
Ark.	24,700,875	31	N.M.	29,800,250 26
Calif.	252,779,750	1	N.Y.	123,205,875 4
Colo.	19,278,125	38	N.C.	13,482,250 42
Conn.	30,347,500	25	N.D.	11,019,625 46
Del.	8,756,000	48	Ohio	162,035,750 2
Fla.	64,451,125	15	Okla.	22,611,375 35
Ga.	60,023,375	16	Ore.	43,108,375 22
Idaho	17,163,750	39	Pa.	101,440,250 7
Ill.	127,559,000	3	R.I.	11,591,750 45
Ind.	71,739,500	11	S.C.	20,497,000 37
Iowa	23,606,375	32	S.D.	10,547,000 47
Kan.	22,263,125	36	Tenn.	73,779,250 10
Ky.	43,730,250	21	Texas	112,385,250 5
L.a.	65,694,875	14	Utah	23,258,125 34
Maine	12,785,750	44	Vt.	23,457,125 33
Md.	56,043,375	17	Va.	105,395,375 6
Mass.	69,276,875	13	Wash.	45,048,625 20
Mich.	97,758,750	8	W.Va.	31,168,375 24
Minn.	46,889,375	19	Wis.	26,193,375 29
Miss.	27,312,750	28	Wyo.	25,845,125 30
Mo.	70,968,375	12	Alaska	
Mont.	28,282,875	27	Hawaii	
Neb.	15,347,875	40	D.C.	24,651,125
Nev.	13,009,625	43	P.R.	
				Total \$2,500,000,000

CHART I

SOURCE: BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

the Trust Fund also will be so short of funds in fiscal 1962 that apportionments for that year could total only \$500 million. Congress therefore either must raise taxes to bolster the Trust Fund or tap the general revenue. Since existing programs are expected to use all available general revenue for fiscal 1960 and 1961, this latter course means deficit financing no matter what bookkeeping gimmicks are employed to disguise it.

Doing nothing would mean a slow down, and in some states a complete halt, in construction of the Interstate System. Target completion date is fiscal 1969.

STATE PROGRESS ON BUILDING INTERSTATE SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS

This chart compares the goals of the Interstate Highway System authorized in 1956 with actual progress as of April 1, 1959. Cost estimates were made in 1958 by the Bureau of Public Roads on the basis of state highway departments' estimates. The Federal Government pays about 90 percent of interstate highway costs.

Total Interstate System			Portion Completed as of April 1, 1959					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total Cost	Highway Miles*	Cost Per Mile	Federal Grant	State Share	Total Cost	Highway Miles	No. of Bridges
ALABAMA	\$ 744,000,000	878	\$ 847,000	\$ 8,609,000	\$ 2,441,000	\$ 11,050,000	40.1	26
ARIZONA	497,000,000	1,161	428,000	15,375,000	1,657,000	17,032,000	146.3	55
ARKANSAS	401,000,000	522	768,000	4,062,000	1,973,000	6,035,000	24.4	22
CALIFORNIA	3,560,000,000	2,135	1,667,000	69,005,000	20,221,000	89,226,000	120.8	148
COLORADO	323,000,000	674	479,000	25,778,000	5,006,000	30,784,000	166.9	81
CONNECTICUT	447,000,000	275	1,625,000	12,741,000	3,523,000	16,264,000	19.4	27
DELAWARE	150,000,000	40	3,750,000	477,000	53,000	530,000	.1	1
D. OF C.	355,000,000	29	12,241,000	759,000	84,000	843,000	.1	1
FLORIDA	925,000,000	1,111	833,000	5,114,000	3,902,000	9,016,000	8.8	15
GEORGIA	906,000,000	1,112	815,000	3,073,000	2,049,000	5,122,000	7.4	16
IDAHO	277,000,000	611	453,000	4,459,000	2,093,000	6,552,000	23.0	3
ILLINOIS	1,895,000,000	1,608	1,178,000	51,343,000	20,957,000	72,300,000	94.3	71
INDIANA	1,068,000,000	1,090	980,000	2,972,000	1,650,000	4,622,000	4.6	5
IOWA	422,000,000	709	595,000	32,104,000	5,669,000	37,773,000	156.8	82
KANSAS	382,000,000	803	476,000	24,764,000	5,245,000	30,009,000	169.3	95
KENTUCKY	669,000,000	605	1,106,000	5,128,000	1,931,000	7,059,000	13.8	19
LOUISIANA	940,000,000	595	1,580,000	989,000	477,000	1,466,000	5.6	9
MAINE	210,000,000	313	671,000	2,427,000	1,539,000	3,966,000	8.3	4
MARYLAND	789,000,000	350	2,254,000	22,168,000	4,375,000	26,543,000	19.1	38
MASSACHUSETTS	1,010,000,000	450	2,244,000	18,000	2,000	20,000	--	--
MICHIGAN	1,454,000,000	1,066	1,364,000	65,486,000	14,355,000	79,841,000	141.2	104
MINNESOTA	728,000,000	888	820,000	9,316,000	2,855,000	12,171,000	87.2	33
MISSISSIPPI	441,000,000	676	652,000	6,440,000	1,571,000	8,011,000	44.5	8
MISSOURI	1,058,000,000	1,095	966,000	38,674,000	8,636,000	47,310,000	78.9	58
MONTANA	447,000,000	1,180	379,000	1,801,000	761,000	2,562,000	49.8	4
NEBRASKA	282,000,000	488	578,000	3,875,000	1,081,000	4,956,000	10.6	7
NEVADA	222,000,000	534	416,000	5,999,000	622,000	6,621,000	16.0	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	213,000,000	215	991,000	6,454,000	1,828,000	8,282,000	10.2	14
NEW JERSEY	1,165,000,000	368	3,165,000	12,418,000	1,997,000	14,415,000	11.8	22
NEW MEXICO	447,000,000	1,003	456,000	38,650,000	3,322,000	41,972,000	214.3	66
NEW YORK	1,971,000,000	1,210	1,629,000	14,537,000	15,646,000	30,183,000	17.8	32
NORTH CAROLINA	315,000,000	677	465,000	23,246,000	6,774,000	30,020,000	224.0	124
NORTH DAKOTA	204,000,000	504	405,000	21,015,000	2,638,000	23,653,000	173.9	74
OHIO	2,322,000,000	1,344	1,728,000	42,569,000	12,654,000	55,223,000	81.7	92
OKLAHOMA	390,000,000	784	497,000	24,354,000	6,732,000	31,086,000	111.6	100
OREGON	626,000,000	717	873,000	24,422,000	7,010,000	31,432,000	159.0	78
PENNSYLVANIA	1,604,000,000	1,435	1,118,000	40,198,000	14,510,000	54,708,000	79.4	98
RHODE ISLAND	183,000,000	71	2,577,000	12,980,000	2,657,000	15,637,000	15.9	19
SOUTH CAROLINA	341,000,000	679	502,000	3,080,000	1,415,000	4,495,000	17.9	44
SOUTH DAKOTA	199,060,000	512	388,000	5,652,000	2,471,000	8,123,000	104.5	17
TENNESSEE	1,076,000,000	988	1,089,000	3,985,000	814,000	4,799,000	9.5	10
TEXAS	1,754,000,000	2,889	607,000	89,647,000	18,686,000	108,333,000	534.1	486
UTAH	349,000,000	634	550,000	5,831,000	983,000	6,814,000	20.1	2
VERMONT	339,000,000	321	1,056,000	1,778,000	1,185,000	2,963,000	5.3	--
VIRGINIA	1,473,000,000	996	1,478,000	5,635,000	2,804,000	8,439,000	32.6	19
WASHINGTON	670,000,000	613	1,093,000	33,328,000	11,069,000	44,397,000	163.6	121
WEST VIRGINIA	471,000,000	207	2,275,000	----	----	----	--	--
WISCONSIN	468,000,000	452	1,035,000	12,384,000	2,826,000	15,210,000	54.2	60
WYOMING	388,000,000	931	417,000	10,657,000	2,084,000	12,741,000	88.3	36
TOTAL	\$37,570,000,000	38,548	\$ 975,000 (av.)	\$855,766,000	\$234,833,000	\$1,090,609,000	3,587.0	2,452

*Some states have been designated for additional miles of interstate highways since these estimates, latest available, were made.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

Senate voting on the 1959 labor bill cast the spotlight on several 1960 Presidential possibilities.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon April 22 cast the tie-breaking vote that blocked temporarily reconsideration of the "Bill of Rights" amendment opposed by leaders of organized labor. (Weekly Report p. 563)

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who was handling the bill on the floor, were both subjected to criticism from the labor leaders for failing to head off the "Bill of Rights" amendment. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), who probably stands the best chance of winning labor's support for the Democratic nomination, found himself in the embarrassing position of being away from the Senate on a speaking tour when his one vote would have been sufficient to frustrate the amendment opposed by his labor organization friends.

By the end of the week, however, Johnson and Kennedy had recouped their prestige with Senate passage of a bill generally acceptable to organized labor and Humphrey had eased his predicament by breaking off his Western tour and flying back to Washington for a day to offer his help to Kennedy.

The stands of Kennedy, Humphrey and Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) on the amendments offered to the bill were identical, and in agreement with organized labor's position. Johnson differed with them on three amendments. (See roll calls 41, 45 and 46, p. 615-16) Johnson backed amendments to require unions to obtain the permission of the Secretary of Labor before taking locals under trusteeship and to require a secret-ballot vote of the majority of employees before a strike could take place. Both amendments were opposed by organized labor leaders.

There were these other developments affecting the Presidential possibilities:

HUMPHREY -- In the first major swing of his unannounced campaign, Humphrey April 20-26 addressed Democratic groups in Washington, Oregon, California, Utah and Wyoming on foreign policy, conservation, public power and nuclear fallout problems.

SYMINGTON -- Symington spoke at Democratic rallies in Denver and Philadelphia April 18 and 21, at the dedication of former President Harry S. Truman's birthplace April 19 and at the National Press Club April 28. He argued in all the talks that the Administration's "overemphasis" on a balanced budget was hindering needed investment in the growth of the economy and the defense of the Nation.

JOHNSON -- Johnson April 28 told the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. "the balanced budget is not a partisan issue," that Congress would reduce the President's budget this year and that "bold and imaginative action" is needed to "increase the wealth of America" and meet the economic challenge of the Soviet Union in the uncommitted nations of the world.

NEW YORK SPECIAL ELECTION

Republican, Democratic and Liberal party nominees were named last week for the May 26 special election in New York's 43rd District to fill the vacancy created by the death Feb. 19 of Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R). All three nominations were marked by intraparty disputes.

The nominees:

REPUBLICAN -- Charles E. Goodell Jr., 33, of Jamestown, an attorney and former special assistant to Attorney General William P. Rogers.

DEMOCRAT -- Robert E. McCaffrey, 37, of South Vandalia, a farmer and oil producer.

LIBERAL -- John R. Steinbroner of Salamanca, a messenger and union official.

Reed held the seat for the Republicans for 40 years, receiving over 60 percent of the vote in the last four elections.

CALIFORNIA ENDS CROSS-FILING

The California legislature April 23 abolished the practice of cross-filing in primary elections that permitted a candidate to seek and win both parties' nominations.

Cross-filing had been in effect since 1913 and during most of the period it worked to the benefit of Republican candidates. But in 1958, five Democratic Representatives and no Republicans won both parties' nominations through cross-filing. (1958 Weekly Report p. 742).

Beginning in 1960, a candidate will be able to seek nomination on only one party's ticket.

METHODIST BISHOPS' INTERVIEWS

The 51 members of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church April 15 and 16 interviewed Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), all regarded as possible Presidential candidates in 1960.

Participants said the interviews centered on foreign policy questions and did not touch on the four men's possible political futures. However, Kennedy, the only Catholic in the group, reportedly was questioned on his stand on church-state relations.

DEMOCRATIC ADVISERS

The Democratic Advisory Council April 21 named a 17-member advisory committee on science and technology headed by Dr. Ernest C. Pollard of Yale University.

National Chairman Paul M. Butler said the purpose of the new group would be to make "Democratic policies...as sound as possible from the scientific and technological points of view."

Pressure Points

● **ANTI-INFLATION CAMPAIGN** -- Since the Chicago Tribune started an anti-inflation write-in campaign April 12, Senators and Representatives from Illinois and neighboring states have received an estimated 135,000 letters, urging them to "vote only for essential expenditures and against waste and appropriations bills favoring special interests." White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President was "delighted" by the response to the campaign and wished more newspapers would do the same.

● **NUCLEAR FALLOUT** -- In an April 25 letter to Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the AFL-CIO called for a Congressional investigation of recommendations made April 23 by an independent group of radiation experts to double the "permissible" limits of strontium 90 in humans. Benjamin C. Sigal, chairman of the union's atomic energy technical committee, questioned the criteria used in establishing safe levels of radiation and urged Congress to determine how the private group -- the National Committee on Radiation Protection -- could set standards for Government agencies.

● **GASOLINE TAX** -- In its bi-monthly Tax Economics Bulletin, the American Petroleum Institute called on the state and Federal governments to reexamine their taxes on regular grade gasoline. The institute observed that since Oregon levied the first tax 40 years ago, the total annual revenue from gasoline taxes has grown from a little over \$1 million to \$4.6 billion in 1958. Warning that "the gasoline tax cannot be exempted from the law of diminishing returns," the institute said increasingly large tax bites in recent years had resulted in a decline in the highway consumption of motor fuel, a drop in the annual travel miles per vehicle and the growing popularity of smaller automobiles which feature fuel economy as one of their main attractions.

● **COAL POLICY** -- At an April 27 dinner attended by an estimated 160 Members of Congress, the National Coal Policy Conference presented its demands for a national fuels policy. George H. Love, chairman of the recently organized conference -- whose members include the United Mine Workers, major coal producers and sellers, coal-hauling railroads, coal equipment manufacturers and coal-using utilities -- said a national policy was necessary to regulate the use of other fuels, such as natural gas and residual fuel oil, to insure a share of the market for coal and "so that each makes the greatest possible contribution to the national welfare."

● **TRANSPORTATION** -- The Assn. of American Railroads April 24 released a pamphlet explaining its proposals for a "one-package" Nationwide transportation system. The one-package system, according to AAR would allow the railroads to use "the whole range of transportation tools, including planes, trucks and barges," and would result in greater financial stability for transportation companies and increased efficiency and economy for shippers.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-two new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public April 13-27.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Air Transport Assn. of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES B. EHRLICH, assistant to the vice president, Air Transport Assn. of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the airline industry." Expenses -- \$200 quarterly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Waterways Operators Inc., 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM L. KOHLER, trade association executive, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/7/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the barge and towing vessel industry and water transportation generally."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Copper and Brass Research Assn., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. and Covington and Burlington, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- C.L. HANCOCK, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "To secure protection against imports of brass mill products."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ELECTRONICS SMALL BUSINESS COUNCIL, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/7/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Promotion of legislation insuring equitable distribution of Defense Department contracts to small electronic manufacturers."

2. Registrant -- JAMES R. MORRIS, executive secretary, Electronics Small Business Council, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/7/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- GEORGE ESTOK, president, Park City Laboratories, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed 4/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

4. Registrant -- THOMAS L. THOMAS, president, Polytronics Research Inc., Rockville, Md. Filed 4/7/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Fluorspar Consumers Committee, 500 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SELVAGE & LEE INC., public relations firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting acid grade fluorspar."

Compensation -- \$12,500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers (1948 Almanac p. 427); New York Cotton Exchange (1950 Almanac p. 774); Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (1951 Almanac p. 696, 699); National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers, National Assn. of Retail Grocers, National Assn. of Food Chains, Cooperative Food Distributors of America, Super Market Institute (1952 Almanac p. 438); New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange,

Carpet Institute of America (1954 Almanac p. 689, 681); Chicago Mercantile Exchange (1957 Almanac p. 745).

● EMPLOYER -- Movers Conference of America, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- CLIFFORD J. HYNING, 1821 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to remove the excise tax on the use of highway motor vehicles."

2. Registrant -- FRANK S. KETCHAM, attorney, 261 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Shotwell Manufacturing Co., General Confections Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 765, 761); Commerce and Industry Assn. of New York Inc., The Tenant Owned Apartment Assn. Inc. (1951 Almanac p. 695, 696).

● EMPLOYER -- National League of Insured Savings Assns., 907 Ring Bldg., 18th and M Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BOYCE CURRY, general counsel, National League of Insured Savings Assns., 18th and M Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of bills to improve facilities of savings and loan associations for encouragement of thrift and home financing."

● EMPLOYER -- United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LAURENCE A. CROSBY, attorney, 801 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Anything pertaining to sugar or trade with Cuba."

Individuals

● EMPLOYER -- Joseph Abrams, 33 Great Neck Rd., Great Neck, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- AARON L. FORD, 609 Plaza Bldg., Jackson, Miss. Filed 4/10/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation concerning government contracts.

Previous Registrations -- Nicholas B. Perry (1951 Almanac p. 712); Otho F. Hipkins (1953 Almanac p. 606).

2. Registrant -- DAVID R. SHELTON, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● EMPLOYER -- Estate of Mrs. R.B. von Courten, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.

Registrant -- JOHN B. FISHER, partner, Joyce & Fisher, Associates, administrative & legislative consultants, Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/1/59.

Legislative Interest -- "For the relief of Laura Irene de Courten, Candida Rommel, Selina Rommel and Nikolaus Rommel."

Previous Registrations -- American Coal Shipping Inc., Bangor & Arrostock Railroad, C.H. Sprague & Son Co. (1956 Almanac p. 740, 744, 755).

● EMPLOYER -- Nicholas B. Perry, 62 Bellevue Blvd., Alexandria, Va.

Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER, law firm, 744 Jackson Pl., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/59.

Legislative Interest -- For "amendments to International Claims Commission Act providing tax relief."

Previous Registrations -- Nicholas B. Perry (1951 Almanac p. 712); Arapaho Indian Tribe, Northern Cheyenne

Tribe (1953 Almanac p. 596, 597); Southern Ute Tribe, Indians of California, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Klamath Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe (1954 Almanac p. 696, 697); Spokane Indian Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe, Shoshone Tribe, Flathead Tribe, Klamath Indian Tribe, Indians of Calif., Yankton Sioux Tribe (1956 Almanac p. 682, 683).

Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO), 318 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Registrant -- ERNEST W. CLAUSEN, 401 3rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Favoring railroad retirement amendments."

Compensation -- \$15 daily.

Expenses -- \$15 daily.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same organization (1956 Almanac p. 705; 1957 Almanac p. 689).

● EMPLOYER -- Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council, Box 471, Balboa Hts., Canal Zone.

Registrant -- RAY F. HESCH, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/59.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting Federal employees."

Compensation -- \$603.20 monthly.

Expenses -- \$675 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- GPO Press Division Employees Union, P.O. Box 1644, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOSEPH M. STONE ESQ., lawyer, 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to the Kiess Act.

Previous Registrations -- Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee (1956 Almanac p. 690); Local No. 1, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO) (1958 Almanac p. 655).

● EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SIDNEY ZAGRI, 25 Louisiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor and those individuals within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters Union."

● EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators, Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS D. BLAKE, 4664 Reservoir Rd., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/6/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Supporting repeal of 10 percent transportation tax."

Previous Registrations -- U.S. Cuban Sugar Council (1955 Almanac p. 696); Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc. (1957 Almanac p. 747).

Veterans Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Reserve Officers Assn. of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES M. BOYER, consultant, Reserve Officers Assn., 2517 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation for the development of a military policy of the U.S. which will guarantee adequate national security."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same organization (1951 Almanac p. 714).

WASHINGTON WIVES GO INTERNATIONAL

Leave it to the women to cut that red tape. Protocol may be a "must" to the State Department in carrying out its foreign relations program, but there are in Washington some 170 wives of Congressmen, diplomats, and Government and business officials who have their own ideas about foreign relations.

They have found protocol, and diplomatic receptions in particular, a barrier to getting to know one another. So they've neatly skirted the hand-shaking routine through a group of six International Clubs. They have no qualms about admitting they "ignore protocol." Their monthly meetings are a combination of small talk and instructive, yet informal, programs. They call each other by first names, and none can recall a time when strained diplomatic relations or political differences have been reflected in their own relationships.

Background

The founder and guiding spirit of the clubs is Mrs. E. Ross Adair, wife of the Republican Representative from Indiana. Mrs. Adair recalls that when her husband was named to the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1953 they began to attend many diplomatic receptions, and, "I found diplomatic wives very eager to meet American women." The trouble was, "you just can't learn to know people at large parties, where there's little time for more than a handshake," she says. So she organized the first International Club that year, with wives of Ambassadors and Congressmen as members. Casting about for a club name, the women thought of "International Gossip Club," but they settled on the more sedate "International Club."

The club proved so successful Mrs. Adair organized International Club II in 1954, and International Club III in 1955. Membership in the groups ranged from 20 to 50 women, and since Ambassadors' wives were in the first club, the second group invited wives of ministers and counsellors, and the third group other members of diplomatic missions. Congressional membership in each club was divided proportionately between Senate and House, as well as geographically and party-wise. Each club also included a proportionate number of wives of leading Government and business officials in the Washington area.

Waiting lists for the clubs grew quickly, since new members are admitted only when other members leave -- either through diplomatic transfer or election losses. To meet the demand, Mrs. Adair organized a second series of clubs in 1956-57, and these were called International Neighbors' Clubs I, II, and III.

Club members rotate as hostesses, and meetings usually include a luncheon and program. When the hostess is a diplomatic wife, native dishes always are a much-anticipated highlight. Sometimes films of members' countries or states are shown. Mrs. J.W. Fulbright, whose husband, the Democratic Senator from Arkansas, is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says she feels the films are one of the clubs' most valuable contributions, and the meetings are "great fun."

Meetings sometimes include tours of nearby points of interest. Mrs. Thomas G. Abernethy, wife of the

Democratic Representative from Mississippi, has found her group especially enjoyed tours of the Capitol, including a visit with Vice President Richard M. Nixon; the Library of Congress, and the Department of Labor. One of the clubs held a Hallowe'en party in 1958, and invited husbands to attend -- costumes and all.

Mrs. Constante V. Batoon, whose husband is cultural attache of the Philippine Embassy, and who has been in Washington for 14 years, says there is "too much formality in diplomatic relationships," that "you meet the same people all the time at receptions," and that the International Clubs provide a way for foreign women "to see the real American way of life." "You know," she adds, "sometimes countries unfortunately know you only by your movies and your careless tourists."

Hearty agreement with Mrs. Batoon's sentiments comes from other members. Mrs. Everett McKinley Dirksen, wife of the Senate Republican Leader (Ill.), says "We get to know each other so well we sometimes have to stop and think where we're from." As for politics, Mrs. Dirksen holds that, "If we every got involved in a political discussion, we'd never know where we were going because we're too equally divided." Mrs. John J. Sparkman, a charter member of International Club I, and wife of the Democratic Senator from Alabama, believes the clubs do "a good public relations job." Mrs. J. Arthur Younger, wife of the GOP Representative from California, has found that diplomatic members are "anxious and pleased to get on a first name basis." Mrs. Clifford G. McIntire, whose husband is the GOP Representative from Maine, calls the clubs "one of the most interesting groups I've ever belonged to."

Mrs. Adair remembers but one instance when members were "a little worried" about what effect an international crisis might have at a meeting -- especially since the yearly election of officers was to be held. "We held our breaths a little, but we needn't have," she says. "The wife of the diplomatic representative from one of the involved countries got up and nominated for president the wife of the diplomat from the other country."

Affiliated Clubs

Mrs. Adair is anxious to see that the good the clubs do doesn't end when members leave. She hopes each club will follow the example of Mrs. Batoon's group, which recently amended its by-laws to state as one of its aims the formation of affiliated clubs by diplomatic members who go to other countries. Her awareness of "the need to break down diplomatic barriers" has led Mrs. Adair into still another venture. On April 13 a "Welcome to Washington" program was formally launched, with Mrs. Adair at its head. Its chief aim is to offer home hospitality opportunities to unofficial visitors and new residents from abroad in Washington. A central Diplomatic-American group will oversee activities in 14 smaller "special interest" groups, which include home-making, recreation, sight-seeing, languages, cultural heritage, rural organizations, and arts and crafts.



Around The Capitol

LIBRARY ABUSES

Members of Congress were notified April 15 of three resolutions adopted by the Joint Committee on the Library designed to prevent abuses of the facilities of the Library of Congress. The Library is the official source of information and research for Members. Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), Committee chairman, wrote to every Member informing him of the resolutions as "sound Library policies." They were adopted at a meeting of the Joint Committee March 25.

The resolutions were stimulated by revelations by Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford before the Committee that certain Members tied up linguists for weeks translating material for constituents, borrowed dozens of magazines indiscriminately and took along employees of the Library when they went on non-Government-paid junkets. The resolutions:

- Restricted lending current issues of periodicals and newspapers on a regular basis when they are readily available on newsstands or by subscription. "The Library should honor this type of request only when a specific article or series of articles or reports is desired."
- "...constituent requests for translation work should be accorded the same treatment given by the Library to requests received from the general public, namely, no more than a few lines of text should be translated. Information on the availability of commercial translating sources should be given if possible."
- Library employees should not be assigned to accompany Members outside of Washington except to assist in duly designated duties and except when the employees' expenses are paid by the U.S. Government.

FORMER MEMBERS APPOINTED

Former Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah 1957-59) April 10 was appointed consultant on water and power matters to Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton. Former Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J. 1939-59) April 10 received an appointment as chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the 1961 White House Conference on Aging. The appointment was announced by Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming who heads the Cabinet-level Federal Council on Aging that was appointed March 7 by President Eisenhower. Kean will serve without compensation.

SPACE FUNDS REQUESTED

President Eisenhower April 20 asked Congress for \$45 million in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The total included \$20,750,000 for "further research and development for the early achievement of manned space flight." Congress April 15 had authorized \$48,354,000 in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations for NASA. The additional \$3,354,000 was for salaries and expenses, intended to cover the cost of the Federal pay raise enacted in 1958. (Weekly Report p. 556)

REP. POLK DIES

Rep. James G. Polk (D Ohio), 62, April 28 died of cancer at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. Polk, the ninth-ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, had a total of 20 years service in the House.

He was first elected in 1931 and served through 1940. He returned to Congress in 1949 and was reelected to each succeeding Congress from Ohio's Sixth District.

Polk's death, the third of the 86th Congress, left the House lineup 282 Democrats and 152 Republicans, with two vacancies.

UN CHARTER REVIEW

Thirteen Democratic Senators and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) joined with twelve Democratic Representatives April 23 in co-sponsoring identical concurrent resolutions (S Con Res 25, H Con Res 147 - 158) that declared it the sense of Congress that the U.S., in order to strengthen the United Nations, recommend a review of the UN Charter before the fall of 1960. The resolution also requested the President "to initiate high-level studies in the Executive Branch to determine what changes should be made" in the UN Charter and charters of other international organizations to which the U.S. is a party, to "promote a just and lasting peace through the development of enforceable world law." The resolutions also requested the President to report to Congress results of the studies. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) was the chief sponsor of S Con Res 25. Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.), in introducing H Con Res 147, said the Administration "does not favor charter review at this time...."

BERLIN CRISIS

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter April 28-30 met in Paris with the French, British and West German foreign ministers to map out a Western position on Germany for the May 11 pre-summit conference in Geneva with the Russians. Reports said the assumption was the actual summit conference would convene August 1.

The Western ministers April 30 announced they had agreed on a "package" for presentation May 11, but gave no details. The main feature, however, was reported to be a plan for creation of an all-German commission to expand contacts between East and West Germany and eventually to work out plans for reunification. Major differences, it was reported, involved British readiness to negotiate "disengagement" in Central Europe -- a plan opposed by the U.S., France and West Germany.

In a related development, President Eisenhower at his April 29 news conference said Vice President Richard M. Nixon might substitute for him at a summit conference if it came off. The President also commented on Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's April 25 rejection of an April 13 U.S. proposal to conclude an immediate test ban on nuclear explosions conducted in the atmosphere up to 30 miles in altitude. (Weekly Report p. 533, 580, 606)



Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S APRIL 29 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's April 29 press conference, the 56th of his second term, held five weeks after the 55th. The two brief, informal press conferences held in connection with the Secretary of State on April 15 and 18 are not counted in this sequence.

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I have no statement of my own.

MRS. LUCE

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, AP: Mr. President do you think Mrs. Luce should go on to Brazil as Ambassador, or if she should follow the advice of her husband and offer to resign? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's look at a little background. Mrs. Luce was our ambassador in Italy for a long time and operated very successfully there, actually her work in helping to bring about a settlement on the Trieste question, I think, was brilliant. She resigned for reasons of health and personal reasons some time back and a few, I suppose two or three months ago, Secretary Dulles came to me and suggested that we ought to get her back. And he said he thought he would like to send her into Brazil, because he thought her talents would be useful there. I have always known her as a dedicated and useful public servant. As a matter of fact, I knew her really only as an ambassadress.

Now, she had some difficulties as you know, about confirmation and there were attacks made upon her. Then she made a remark. Now that remark, as far as I am concerned, was not meant as any disparagement of the Senate of the United States. She was unquestionably in a sort of heated type of disposition and temperament at the moment, and she said something that was perfectly human, even if she probably would have hoped it had never been published. (Laughter.)

But what I am saying is this: It was, even if it was illadvised, it was human and she did not mean it as a disparagement of the United States Senate, and I don't think she meant it that way and I don't think the Senate thinks of it as that way.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: So I see no major impairment of her usefulness for the post we intended. Indeed, I had a survey made so far as it could be done by telephone yesterday afternoon in Brazil, and the answer there is quite clear that she is welcome in the post. (There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

LUCE RESIGNATION

Q. DAVID SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Have you received her resignation or any communication from her since yesterday?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I have not been in direct, direct communication with her at all, and she has not submitted any resignation. Now, she did, back about March 3rd or 4th, the time of that Time article about Bolivia, she came in and said if we thought, in the State Department, thought that her usefulness had been impaired, she was quite ready to withdraw, in spite of the fact that she was quite anxious to undertake that task. And I was told then that Brazil, in spite of that article, welcomed her presence.

NAMING OF HERTER

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, in Augusta on April 15, in announcing the resignation of Secretary Dulles, you told us that you would name a successor within a matter of days. And then you were asked whether this meant that you might be considering someone other than Mr. Herter, and you said that there were a number of people in Government who had particular talent in this field; and there were all kinds of considerations to be studied. Well, in the period between

your press conference down there and the morning of April 18, when you announced the selection of Mr. Herter, there was a degree of speculation and interpretation in Washington that this had been a delay damaging to Mr. Herter and indicative, possibly, of some reluctance on your part to appoint him. Now, what is your reaction to that sort of thing, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it was a lot of unnecessary speculation and unprofitable speculation. From the very beginning of his illness, Foster Dulles, whose mind has not been impaired in the slightest -- and I visited him only Monday afternoon -- took voluntarily -- took up with me voluntarily the identity of his successor, should this become necessary, and he thought that we should, no need for jumping into this thing with haste, that we'd look over the whole field and see what we had better do. He and I both came to the conclusion that when this, if this ever came about, this necessity for replacement, that Mr. Herter should do it. But we didn't want to start any great speculation because I did not know, neither did the Secretary know, whether he would experience a period of upturn in his disease, or whether there would be no improvement and he would have to withdraw.

Now, the one thing that concerned us very definitely was Mr. Herter's health. And so when I got the final, definite notice -- well, I don't know the exact date, let's say the 14th, something like that -- and the doctor said this would, that it would be better for him to resign, and he decided he should resign, then I -- Mr. Herter was sent over to a clinic that had nothing to do with Government and where it would be not his own doctor, to be an objective examination, and the report came back, that was a report that needed to be read, but it was nevertheless, gave him, in my opinion, clear health certificate for going ahead for certainly for two years. At this time it was merely a question of how to get a hold of Mr. Herter now to make certain that I could give him his appointment in a dignified way. And I asked him to come see me. I believe he was traveling at that day.

MR. HAGERTY: He was on his way.

THE PRESIDENT: And traveling that day, and so instead of getting him for Friday morning, why, I got him for Saturday morning, and he and the Secretary and myself -- Secretary Dulles and myself -- were completely agreed as to how this should be done, and let's not forget this: So far as I'm concerned, in such a serious matter as this, when you're losing a public servant of the stature and standing of Mr. Dulles, you don't try to hold a wedding until the other man has at least left the house, and I think it was done decently and properly, and that is all there is to it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

NATIONAL GOALS COMMITTEE

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Mr. President, last January, in your State of the Union Message, you said you planned to set up a committee that would draw up a set of national goals. As of now, no such committee has been set up. Could you tell us what the delay is for?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's to get the exactly -- the right -- proper people and the people that can give the time and the people of the quality and standing that can do it and that's what the question is.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

PRISONERS IN KOREA

Q. JULES WITCOVER, Newhouse Newspapers: Mr. President, Rear Admiral Nunn, senior United delegate to the Military Commission in Korea --

THE PRESIDENT: You will have to speak up.

Q. Rear Admiral Nunn, the senior U.N. delegate to the Military Commission in Korea has demanded that the communists

disclose the fate of 2,147 allied prisoners who were never accounted for. Do we know now how many of these are Americans, and are we making any new efforts to recover them?

THE PRESIDENT: You bring to me news about this report from the Admiral. Now, I recall, from memory, that there were a great number of people that we could not account for, and we have had long, serious, and even continuing discussions with the Chinese Communists trying to make them disclose where our prisoners were held. At that time they gave us identifications in certain numbers and of those, we have gotten back a few and there are still some left there. But the details of this I would have to look up for you, and you could get it from Mr. Hagerty.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

IRAQ

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, I noticed in the newspaper this morning that Mr. Dulles, the Director of the CIA, calls the situation in Iraq the most dangerous in the world today. Sir, do you feel that the fact that that situation has become so dangerous is a reflection on the foreign policy which has been pursued in your Administration? Is there any way of recouping the situation now before it slips behind the Iron Curtain?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's say this: We always recognized Iraq as a friendly country. So did the preceding Administration. We have always met its request, at least so far as possible and certainly always in a reasonable manner for the assistance that it needed. It had been one of the most progressive of the countries in the region, after the great difficulty that came about, after the revolution or revolt there that removed the King and the Prime Minister. Now, from that time on there is also another feature that has come into the thing, and that is certain cross currents of antagonism within the Mid East.

We are trying, and have been trying to be friends with everybody in the Mid East. We are very concerned about Iraq. We do our best to not only sustain, but to promote our better relationship with that country, but that is complicated by -- well, as you know from the newspapers about the connections with communism and with the difficulties with Egypt. This is not one of the easy problems.

I don't know that I would classify it as the most dangerous, but I would say this: It is one of those things that requires attention every single day on the part of our Government, and if there is anything we can do to promote better relations with this country without making other enemies in the same region, why that is a good policy to follow. And we do follow it.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

ATOM SMASHER

Q. ROLAND W. MAY, Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin: Mr. President, the United States is about to fall behind Russia in the field of high-energy physics. In Madison we have the Midwest University Research Association that some years ago developed an atom-smasher of very much more power than anything in existence, and they have been coming to the Atomic Energy Commission for years, asking for money to build this smasher, and have been consistently turned down. Now, it has been reported that your Special Committee in this field is going to recommend that Stanford University get about the equivalent amount to build, to rebuild an old-fashioned type smasher, and this worries people -- (Laughter.) -- in the Midwestern University. And they have learned now that the Russians are building the great advanced machine which was developed in Madison. I wonder if there is any explanation for this.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it sounds a little bit like a pressure group presentation. (Laughter.) Now, I didn't know that Madison was seeking this particular mechanism there. Naturally, I wouldn't, but I do know this: I have had a very long presentation on the building of a, what you call an atom smasher -- accelerator, I think is the word they use when they talk to me. (Laughter.)

And they showed me the pictures of the biggest and presumably the best machine the Russians have, and I believe it is a half-mile in diameter, but our people have come to the conclusion that a linear accelerator is better than any other. They also told me, because I said, "Let's put this on a reservation somewhere and

hide it," they said it has to be on the University, and they said because of past experience in this kind of thing they were putting on, thought it should go in the Stanford locality. Now, this is far from being old-fashioned, I am told by the scientists that this is the most extraordinary thing that has yet been attempted and will put us way ahead of where we are now, and will take about five years to build I understand.

This lady right here.

SUMMIT IN SAN FRANCISCO

Q. MARY PHILOMENE VON HERBERG, San Francisco Call-Bulletin: Thank you so much. (Laughter.)

Well, just supposing that everything goes well with this Foreign Ministers Conference so that the summit conference is held. We are wondering, out in San Francisco, if you would not like to hold that summit conference there. (Laughter.) The city is very excited about it.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as a matter of fact, that is the kind of question, the timing and the site, and composition of the conference, that is what will be decided, certainly taken up by the Foreign Ministers. So I couldn't possibly give an answer to it at the moment.

Q. No, but we wondered if you would be interested in going out there. (Laughter.) They liked you when you were there before.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I always like to go to San Francisco.

LABOR BILL

Q. CHARLES S. VON FREMD, CBS NEWS: Mr. Hagerty indicated yesterday that you might have some comments that you would like to make about the labor bill which was passed by the Senate and is now going to the House. Would you care to, at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, are you asking a question or do you want me to volunteer something?

Q. No, I'd like to --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the fact is that this whole labor situation, which has been characterized as worse than mal-functioning, even racketeering in some few labor organizations and among certain individuals, has been highlighted by the McClellan committee report. Now, this whole thing was studied by the Administration last winter, and last fall and winter, and we put it on a program.

Now, in the Senate bill as it has come out and passed and sent to the House, we think there are very definite weaknesses, and I don't mind saying that I am very much disappointed, particularly in three fields: The secondary boycott is not dealt with properly and effectively; blackmail picketing the same way; and then the field of clarifying the relationships of States to those areas where the NLRB has refused to assert any jurisdiction. We believe there ought to be a definite law here to confer or to recognize that authority of the States to meet those particular problems. Now, in those three areas I think the bill should be strengthened, and I am very hopeful that the House will do so.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

MONTGOMERY

Q. JOHN SCALI, A.P.: Mr. President, your old friend, Marshal Montgomery, seems to be at it again. (Laughter.) He seems to be taking a rather dim view of American leadership at the moment. He says that it is not as good as it might be, and that it lacks decision at the top. I was wondering if there was any observation you care to make.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that about all I can say -- you will find in the British newspapers of this morning and last night, and I think if you will read those, that all the answers are there.

GERMANY

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, it has been some time since you talked with us about the situation in Germany. Could you tell us how you think it is shaping up now that the talks are getting under way, and what your hopes are for the next few weeks, or any plans we have.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know, we have had some very serious conferences -- Mr. Herter, and indeed with Secretary

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Dulles and myself -- on the developing scene. Now, the only, you might say, sine qua non in our policy is this: We will not desert two million free people to some kind of domination that they would rebel from -- against. We are going to maintain our rights to discharge the responsibilities that are still ours.

Now, after we stand on that flat-footedly, on that principle, I should say there is a great many approaches as to what might be done to ease the situation a little bit, to make certain that it will grow no worse, from the standpoint of either side, and which will give some hope of improvement and more stability so that we will not be constantly facing a new so-called crisis or reason for tension.

Now, Mr. Herter has gone over with our friends of the West to concert a kind of papers we will either separately or together table in this Foreign Ministers Meeting, and thereafter we will say whether we can get anything that indicates hopefulness in -- in the way of getting Germany in one, let's say, one little step in such a place -- put it this way: Make one little step toward a position where it could begin to do things toward negotiating a peace treaty.

MISSILE SUBS

Q. MRS. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald, Portland, Maine: Mr. President, some high Air Force officials want strategic control of the missile-shooting submarines. What is your position on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think I would be with the submarines. (Laughter.) I hadn't heard this story, this charge before.

Q. Yes, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: And, I would think that here is something that the Secretary of Defense could control and direct without -- and coordinate without any difficulty.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

BRITISH PROPOSAL

Q. ROSCOE DRUMMOND, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, could you give us your view of the British compromise proposal which has been laid on the conference table at Geneva, and which the Soviets seem to be interested in, having to do with the inspection of possible suspicious blasts?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Drummond, here is the basic issue there, as I see it: That proposal was made on the theory that the veto would be removed, that there would be no Eastern insistence upon the veto, and therefore the only problems to solve would be how many of these free inspections could be made. But so long as the Soviets insist upon the veto with respect to the composition of the committees, inspecting teams, their right to go inspect within the number, then there is no sense whatsoever, as I see it, of talking about the number that will be allowed.

Now, the difference between that and what we propose and with the British concurrence was -- let us stop atmospheric tests, tests in the atmosphere, because the simplest kind of system could assure that our present methods could be reinforced with only a few stations, and there would be no teams driving around. But until you have the authority to do this without the veto, then the number thing doesn't come in at all.

Q. I ask a related question, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, yes.

Q. Do we rightly understand that the British proposal is that there should be an agreed number of inspections that each side could make in the country of the other without veto, and then if -- and then there would be a veto over additional inspections?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Drummond, as submitted to me, and as a matter of fact, as discussed with me in personal discussions, it didn't go into this detail. It was trying to find some way that would circumvent or get around the strict, unequivocal veto, and this would be, therefore, in their opinion, some advance, if we could get that promise. Now, the matter ought to be studied very intelligently and carefully, but each of these, you see, has some action and interaction and reaction, and it is very difficult to make, you might say, a shooting-from-the-hip answer to that kind of thing.

NIXON AT SUMMIT

Q. LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune: Mr. President, if there is a summit conference, would you expect Vice President Nixon to attend it with you?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is very -- quite early to be talking now about the composition of such a meeting, because the meeting itself has not yet been established. But I would say this: If the Vice President were to come, he and I would never be there at the same time, I would be quite sure of that.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: This gentleman right here.

LABOR 'BILL OF RIGHTS'

Q. JOSEPH A. LOFTUS, New York Times: Mr. President, a further question about the labor bill, with particular attention to this bill of rights which is now in there to protect members from autocratic officers. Would you, do you believe that this off-sets in any degree the absence of some of the items that you asked for?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the bill of rights as I saw it introduced and read it, as introduced by Senator McClellan, I thought was a very fine thing. Now, there have been amendments made that withdraw from that position and I would not believe that, as it stands now, that it was a real substitute for the kind of things that I think should be done, and I specified --

RUSSIAN ROCKET CLAIM

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader: Mr. President, sir, on January the 3rd -- (Laughter.) -- January the 3rd the Russians made a claim that they had sent a rocket to the moon, and you, I believe the record of the Senate investigators showed, congratulated them on that very day, although our scientists did not seem to pick up a signal until the following day, and later there was great doubt among our scientists as to the claims by Russia. Now, some people have thought that maybe your quick congratulations may have aided Russian propaganda in their claim to accomplishment. Would you --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if I did, I will say this, it was strictly unintentional. (Laughter.)

Q. I am sure.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, I made a statement on the advice of the scientists....

Q. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: ...who believed it was an advance, and it would be, since it was supposed to be in the peaceful field of space exploration, it would be really wrong not to withdraw recognition of that accomplishment. Now you said I did it before it was accomplished.

Q. Yes --

THE PRESIDENT: Not as far as the scientists told me. Q. Could you tell us who those scientists were? Were they in Government or were they outside Government, who advised you to go ahead with that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't -- I'll say this: In my opinion, some of the finest in the country.

REMAIN AT SUMMIT?

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, your statement about Vice President Nixon could leave the implication that you might not remain at a possible summit conference for the entire duration. Is that a logical --

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't mean to leave the implication that this was a probability of any kind, but I do remind you people always of some of the constitutional limitations that are placed on me, if you have to go out of the country for any considerable time. Now, how would you have -- someone acting as the head of the State, or in his position, in a delegated position, because, remember, the Secretary of State and his aides are working every day in the details with the Foreign Ministers, then you meet in the afternoon with the heads of State, someone has to be able to meet there who is not involved in the details all day long. So I would have to find, I should think, if I did find it necessary to come home two or three days, somebody else, and I just suggested that was one way that we might solve the difficulty. There's been no planning, I assure you; no plans of any kind.

5-YEAR LOAN PROGRAM

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, Senator Fulbright, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has suggested an amendment to the Mutual Security Act under which for five years a billion five hundred million would be appropriated each year for development -- for the Development Loan Fund. What position are you now taking on that proposal?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have not had any studies yet, now, as to the beneficial effect of a rigid kind of a commitment of this kind. I believe this, here is something that requires the very finest brains we have all the time. Nothing that I deplore so much as the fact that in certain quarters this subject seems to become a political one, and we expect to get political advantage out of using slogans such as "Give-away" and that kind of thing.

Now, I do believe that unless the United States is prepared to keep forward -- to carry forward a program of something, higher appropriations than we are now using, and I say that because we have still been using up from the carryover something around eight billion, we are down now to I think a point -- 1.8. We have got to carry forward a program that each year is going to be something stronger than what we are now doing, if we are going to serve our own interests in this world.

Now, I am quoting such opinions as that of Admiral Radford and Mr. McCloy and Mr. Webb and Mr. Draper, the people that have been studying this very searchingly, and with no partisan or governmental or, you might say, administrative responsibility in the whole thing, and I think there we must listen very seriously to their words.

Q. Mr. President, could I clarify one other point about that? Do you accept the principle of the long-range commitment?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, yes.

Q. As I understand the argument is, you can save money if you can commit for five years.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I agree with that, I agree with that. I haven't talked to Senator Fulbright directly on this, but this has been an argument that Secretary Dulles and I put forward when we first asked for the development fund, because we asked for no year money to be put in there, and to be used so far as possible in the long run, to be used as a revolving fund, but in the meantime to keep it at the level where you could do the job.

ATTACKS ON STRAUSS

Q. MRS. RUTH S. MONTGOMERY, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, what do you think about the type of attack that some Senators have made against Admiral Strauss, as well as Clare Luce, and what is back of it, do you think?

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Montgomery, I am not and I do not intend to question anyone's motives and therefore to ascribe to them any particular reasons for why they do things. But there, at this moment, before the Senate, 76 nominations made by the President, to say nothing of a thousand postmasters that are down there waiting confirmation. Of those 76, there is 47 I think that are classified as major appointments, one Secretary, four Assistant Secretaries, a number of judges, 10 U.S. Attorneys, all of these people as a matter of fact, judges, including one Supreme Court Justice, all these people are important to the functioning of the United States Government, and some of them are wondering now whether they are going to be here for a month, and what they should plan to do or whether they are going to be here after the Congress adjourns.

Every one of these men, so far as I and my advisers can discover, is not only well qualified for his job or her job but they are people that we think are preeminently qualified. So therefore I know of no reason for keeping this matter in abeyance so long. I do not criticize at all, legitimate research into ability, record and any kind of fact that can be brought out, should be brought out; but we should get at it and do it and not just to defer the thing.

I think that Secretary Strauss is one of the finest public servants I have known. I have known him in a number of capacities, I have known him in private life and I have never heard one single word against his character, against his honesty and his ability and therefore I am really puzzled as to why this delay should occur.

Q. ARROWSMITH: Thank you, Mr. President.

VETO OF REA BILL

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's April 27 veto message of a bill (S 144) transferring final authority over Rural Electrification Administration loans from the Secretary of Agriculture to the REA Administrator:

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

I return herewith, without my approval, S 144, "An Act to modify Reorganization Plan No. II of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953."

The bill provides that, in the approval and disapproval of loans, the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) shall not be subject to the supervision, direction or other control of the Secretary of Agriculture. In all other respects the functions and activities of the REA would be exercised within the Department of Agriculture under the general direction and supervision of the Secretary.

Were S 144 to become law it would mark a major retreat from sound administrative policy and practice. Twenty years ago the REA, then an independent agency, was by reorganization plan placed within the Department of Agriculture and under the general direction and supervision of the Secretary. The President, in his message transmitting Reorganization Plan No. II of 1939, said that the proposed reorganization was for the "sole purpose of improving the administrative management of the Executive Branch." That action of 20 years ago accords entirely with the later finding of the first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch that: "There must be a clear line of authority reaching down through every step of the organization and no subordinate should have authority independent of that of his superior." Because S 144 violates this sound injunction I am compelled to disapprove it.

Moreover, there is nothing in the recent history of the REA which affords any basis for concluding that the best interests of the agency or the public would be served by removing the Administrator's loan-making authority from the general direction and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. The REA since its inception has moved steadily in the accomplishment of its mission. When the agency was established, only a small percentage of the nation's farms had central station electric service. Today 96 percent of our farmers have such service and about 1/2 the increase has been provided by REA financed facilities.

In the past six years the REA financed systems have made their greatest progress. Loans of more than a billion dollars have been made in this period, nearly half as much as was loaned by the agency in the previous seventeen and one-half years of its existence. Power sales have more than doubled since 1952, loan delinquencies have been reduced to the vanishing point and the net worth of electric borrowers has more than tripled. Plant investment for these systems has more than doubled in the past decade. The REA telephone loan program, authorized in 1949, has resulted in loan approvals which now total approximately \$500 million and modern dial telephone service is rapidly being extended to the Nation's rural areas.

The REA has been working well and progressing efficiently under the existing administrative arrangements. The change in those arrangements proposed by S 144 would be contrary to the public interest.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

April 27, 1959.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

April 23 -- Remarks at the meeting of the National Assn. of Manufacturers in Washington, D.C.

April 23 -- Remarks at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

April 24 -- Executive order approving an official flag for the United States Navy.

April 24 -- Proclamation designating the week beginning June 28, 1959 as National Safe Boating Week.

April 25 -- Proclamation designating Sept. 17, 1959 as Citizenship Day and Sept. 17-23, 1959 as Constitution Week.

April 27 -- Letter to Congress transmitting the 44th and final annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

April 27 -- Proclamation urging observance of May 22, 1959 as National Maritime Day.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-12

S 1096 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment in fiscal 1959. JOHNSON (D Texas), Bridges (R N. H.) -- 2/17/59 -- Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported March 5, 1959. Senate passed March 10, 1959. House Science and Astronautics reported March 11, 1959. House passed, amended, April 14, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendments April 15. President signed April 22, 1959.

Public Law 86-13

HR 2493 -- Declare certain property in New Mexico to be held in trust for pueblo of Santo Domingo. MONTOYA (D N. M.) -- 1/15/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25, 1959. House passed April 8, 1959. Senate passed April 10, 1959. President signed April 22, 1959.

Public Law 86-14

HR 5508 -- Provide for free importation of articles for exhibition at fairs, exhibitions or expositions. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/10/59 -- House Ways and Means reported March 16, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported April 13, 1959. Senate passed April 15, 1959. President signed April 22, 1959.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 1748 -- Extend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.), (by request) -- 4/21/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1749 -- Encourage use of Government-owned surplus agricultural commodities for research and development of new industrial uses of such commodities. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/21/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1759 -- Amend section 125 of Soil Bank Act which prohibits production of certain crops on Government-owned lands. YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 4/21/59 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1761 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1421) re restrictions on sales by Commodity Credit Corporation. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 4/21/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1771 -- Assist producers of milk to obtain a fair and reasonable price for their milk production and provide for more stable milk prices. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Young (D Ohio), Johnston (D S. C.) -- 4/22/59 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 6522 -- Provide for use of surplus agricultural commodities as emergency feed for wildlife in certain cases. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 4/20/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6526 -- Promote foreign policy of the U. S. and help to build essential world conditions of peace, by the more effective use of U. S. agricultural commodities for the relief of human hunger, and for promoting economic and social development in less developed countries. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 4/20/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6530 -- Similar to HR 6526. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6533 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1421) re restrictions on sales by Commodity Credit Corporation. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/20/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6552 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 re bartering and exchange of agricultural commodities for needed strategic and other materials. ANFUSO (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6560 -- Preclude further acquisition of any price support commodity until current price support stocks of such commodity are exhausted. DEROUNIAN (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6595 -- Amend title III of Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, re regulation of small stockyards under that title. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/23/59 -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959 through April 25, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,796	6,634
Joint Resolutions	93	351
Concurrent		
Resolutions	25	162
Simple Resolutions	108	251
TOTAL	2,022	7,398

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 1729 - 1796
	HR 6496 - 6613
Resolutions	
	S J Res 91 - 93
	S Con Res 24 - 25
	S Res 105 - 108
	H J Res 347 - 351
	H Con Res 113 - 162
	H Res 247 - 251

- HR 6602 -- Similar to HR 6526. CARTER (D Iowa) -- 4/23/59.
- HR 6603 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to make permanent the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect on a temporary basis. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/23/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6611 -- Similar to HR 6526. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/23/59.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 1781 -- Provide for cooperative unit programs of research education, and demonstration between Federal Government of the U. S., colleges and universities, the several States and Territories, and private organizations. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 6554 -- Amend title VI of the Housing Act of 1954 to make it clear that the facilitation of mortgage financing for minority groups is a primary objective of the voluntary home mortgage credit program. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 4/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6576 -- Amend P. L. 874, 81st Congress, re Federal assistance in the operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities, so that the amount of such assistance will reflect taxes paid on personal property in which the U. S. has an interest. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 4/23/59 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 1770 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain clinics in rural areas eligible for Federal aid to diagnostic or treatment centers. COTTON (R N. H.) -- 4/22/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

- S 1779 -- Provide for encouragement of economic redevelopment in communities depressed by chronic unemployment. BYRD (D W. Va.), Randolph (D W. Va.) -- 4/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 6507 -- Amend public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to enable States to establish more adequate general assistance programs. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6513 -- Amend Social Security Act to reduce, for purposes, of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the age requirements from age 65 to 60. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6520 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase all benefits thereunder by 10 percent and to provide that full benefits (when based on attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6535 -- Amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal assistance, under the program of aid to dependent children, for children whose father is unemployed as well as for those whose father is dead, disabled, or absent from home. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6538 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$3,600 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6566 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a child be deemed dependent upon his natural or adopting father at the time required for entitlement to benefits if the father (pursuant to court order) was then legally obligated to contribute to his support. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6578 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a widow under retirement age or a former wife divorced may continue to receive mother's insurance benefits even though none of the children of her deceased husband are any longer entitled to child's insurance benefits. IKARD (D Texas) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6582 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow who is under a disability may become entitled to a widow's insurance benefits without having attained retirement age. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6583 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include California in social security coverage for State and local policemen and firemen. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6606 -- Provide for removal of the hazard to health and navigation caused by the wreckage of the African Queen. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 4/23/59 -- Public Works.
- H Con Res 145 -- Provide for an investigation of mental health programs which are being promoted. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 4/20/59 -- Rules.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 6581 -- Provide for entry of certain relatives of U. S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6589 -- Grant natives of British Guiana, British Honduras, the British Virgin Islands, and the West Indies Federation unlimited access to the immigration quota for Great Britain. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6609 -- Amend section 101 (a) (27) (C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that individuals born in British Guiana, British Honduras, the British Virgin Islands, or the West Indies Federation shall be nonquota immigrants under that act. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1743 -- Promote an increasing flow of private capital from U. S. into economically sound enterprises in other areas of the world; enlist an ever-increasing number of individual private investors in this undertaking; promote world peace through expansion of mutual economic interests; reduce gradually need for U. S. foreign public investments and grants; establish a World Development Corporation. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 4/20/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S Con Res 24 -- Encourage development outside continental U. S. of international educational programs. McGEE (D Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Hartke (D Ind.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Clark (D Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Javits (R N. Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Murray (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Yarborough (D Texas), Wiley (R Wis.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.), Hennings (D Mo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Young (D Ohio), Jordan (D N. C.), Cannon (D Nev.), McNamara (D Mich.), Williams (D N. J.), Chavez (D N. M.) -- 4/20/59 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 25 -- Provide for strengthening of the U. N. to promote world peace through world law. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/23/59 -- Foreign Relations.

- S Res 105 -- Direct a study of private investment of American capital abroad. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 4/21/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S Res 106 -- Express sense of the Senate that people of all Ireland have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under auspices of a U. N. Commission. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 4/21/59 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 6519 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for payment of benefits under such act to certain citizens and permanent residents of the U. S. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6534 -- Provide that certain aircraft may travel between U. S. and Canada and between the U. S. and Mexico without requiring owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U. S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6537 -- Provide for denial of passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the international Communist movement. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/20/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 6587 -- Authorize certain generals of the Army to accept and wear decorations, orders, medals, presents and other things tendered them by foreign governments. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/23/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 113 -- Provide for the development through the U. N. of international educational programs. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 4/20/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 114 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 115 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 116 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 117 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. BURDICK (D N. D.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 118 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 119 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. CARTER (D Iowa) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 120 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. COAD (D Iowa) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 121 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 122 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 123 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 124 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 125 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 126 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 127 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 128 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 129 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 130 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 131 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 132 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 133 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. MCGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 134 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 135 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 136 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 137 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 138 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 139 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 140 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 141 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 142 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 143 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. TELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 144 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/20/59.
- H Con Res 146 -- Call for a convention of delegates from NATO countries to explore methods of achieving more effective and democratic unity in advancing their common interest. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/20/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 147 -- Express sense of Congress re U. N. Charter revision. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/23/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 148 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 149 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. CARTER (D Iowa) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 150 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 151 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 152 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 153 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 154 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 155 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 156 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 157 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 158 -- Similar to H Con Res 147. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 161 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Con Res 162 -- Similar to H Con Res 113. ZELENKO (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59.
- H Res 250 -- Favor an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 4/23/59 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 1778 -- Provide for registration of crew leaders in interstate agricultural employment. JAVITS (R N. Y.), Keating (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 6564 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce; increase minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour. DORN (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

S 1795 -- Amend title 10, U. S. C., to revise certain provisions relating to promotion and involuntary retirement of officers of regular components of Armed Forces. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 4/25/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 6500 -- Amend P. L. 85-818. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/20/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 6521 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide for payment of a pension of \$100 per month to World War I veterans who have attained the age of 60 years. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/20/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 6536 -- Amend section 106 of title 38, U. S. C., to provide veterans' benefits for individuals who served as contract surgeons during World War I. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/20/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 6593 -- Amend section 313 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to extend presumptive period re service connection of multiple sclerosis for an additional 5 years. WALL-HAUSER (R N. J.) -- 4/23/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.
HR 6613 -- Provide that in determining income of World War I veterans and their widows for purpose of ascertaining eligibility for pensions, payments under title II of Social Security Act not be taken into account. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 4/23/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

HR 6512 -- Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/20/59 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S J Res 91 -- Designate the 7-day period beginning on third Monday in October of each year as Patriotic Education Week. CASE (R N. J.) -- 4/20/59 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 93 -- Designate first Sunday of June of each year as "Shut-Ins' Day". KEATING (R N. Y.) -- 4/22/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 6527 -- Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of birth of Jesus Christ. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/20/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
H J Res 349 -- Provide for establishment of New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate 300th anniversary of State of New Jersey. ADDONIZIO (D N. J.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HOUSE

H J Res 347 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/20/59 -- Judiciary.
H Res 247 -- Authorize printing additional copies of House Document 67 (86th Cong.) McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/20/59 -- House Administration.
H Res 249 -- Amend House Resolution 91, 86th Congress. BUCKLEY (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Rules.
H Res 251 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the effects of automation on employment. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 4/23/59 -- Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 1766 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation and other disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation agencies. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/21/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 6499 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize disposal of surplus property to certain welfare agencies. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 4/20/59 -- Government Operations.
HR 6605 -- Amend Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953. HARDY (D Va.) -- 4/23/59 -- Government Operations.
HR 6612 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the Buy American Act re determining when cost of certain articles, materials, or supplies is unreasonable. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Public Works.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 1751 -- Place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 4/21/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 6497 -- Amend Canal Zone Act by addition of provisions re certification of public accountants and regulation of their practice. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 4/20/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 6498 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1762, P. L. 85-915), concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation taken by the U. S. BURDICK (D N. D.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6508 -- Grant minerals, including oil and gas, on certain lands in Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6523 -- Add certain public lands in California to the Pala Indian Reservation, the Panoma Indian Reservation, and the Cleveland National Forest. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6529 -- Amend P. L. 85-916 (72 Stat. 1766) re Crow Creek Sioux land. McGOVERN (D S. D.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6532 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide that value of restricted Indian lands not be taken into account in determining need of any Indian. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
HR 6585 -- Amend D. C. Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) (by request) -- 4/23/59 -- District of Columbia.
HR 6598 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property administered as part of the San Juan National Historic Site to municipality of San Juan, P. R., in exchange for its development by municipality in manner that will enhance historic site. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H Con Res 160 -- Declare sense of Congress on closing of Indian hospitals. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

S 1747 -- Create a new and separate judicial district in California and create a new division for northern district in said State. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 4/21/59 -- Judiciary.
S 1764 -- Extend Federal Tort Claims Act to members of National Guard when engaged in training duty under Federal law. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/21/59 -- Judiciary.
S 1774 -- Amend section 2421 of title 18, U. S. C. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/22/59 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 92 -- Amend section 84 (a) (2) of title 28, U. S. C. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/20/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 6518 -- Amend section 161, title 25, U. S. C., re patents for plants. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 4/20/59 -- Judiciary.
HR 6550 -- Provide that newspapermen not be required to reveal the source of their information in Federal courts or before committees of Congress, except where disclosure is found to be necessary in interests of national security. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 1729 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery in State of Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1732 -- Approve a contract with Conejos Water Conservancy District, Colo., to ratify its execution. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1757 -- Modify general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin in order to provide for certain payments to cities of Mandan and Bismarck, N. D. LANGER (R N. D.), Young (R N. D.) -- 4/21/59 -- Public Works.
S 1760 -- Provide that the U. S. return to former owners oil and gas rights in certain lands acquired for Garrison Dam and Reservoir project, N. D. YOUNG (R N. D.), LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/21/59 -- Public Works.

- § 1780 -- Authorize acquisition of land for expansion of the Grafton National Cemetery. RANDOLPH (D W. Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- § 1782 -- Provide for comprehensive operation of hydroelectric power resources of the U. S. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- § 1785 -- Designate dam and reservoir to be constructed on the Pound River near Bartlick, Dickinson County, Va., as the "John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir". ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 4/23/59 -- Public Works.
- § 1793 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to States of West Virginia and Virginia to enter into a compact re boundary between such States. RANDOLPH (D W. Va.), Byrd (D W. Va.) -- 4/24/59 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6509 -- Authorize appropriations for Federal-aid primary system of highways for purpose of equitably reimbursing States for certain free and toll roads on National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BARRY (R N. Y.) -- 4/20/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6515 -- Maintain domestic cobalt industry by increasing certain rates of duty and thereby decrease the dependence of the U. S. on foreign sources for this vital strategic and critical metal. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6516 -- Approve a contract with Conejos Water Conservancy District, Colo., to ratify its execution. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6517 -- Authorize establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Monument. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6525 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to modify works of Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Wash. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6528 -- Change name of Kentucky Lake to Kentucky-Tennessee Lake. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 4/20/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6531 -- Similar to HR 6525. MAY (R Wash.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6539 -- Amend act of December 18, 1942 (re research for utilization of coal), to authorize Secretary of Interior to make certain contract or contracts for research and make certain grants to State of Pennsylvania. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6540 -- Grant consent of Congress to States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact re apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River, and its tributaries as they affect such States. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6555 -- Authorize improvement of the Menominee Harbor, Mich. and Wis. in interest of navigation. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/23/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6562 -- Similar to HR 6509. DOOLEY (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59.
- HR 6565 -- Amend section 131 (a) of title 23, U. S. C., to provide that increased payments to a State be only for regulation of outdoor advertising and not for its prohibition. DULSKI (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6580 -- Authorize construction of the Little Dell Dam and Reservoir project at Salt Lake City, Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 4/23/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 6588 -- Declare nonnavigable a part of the West Arm of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River situated in city of Chicago in State of Illinois, as hereinafter described. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6591 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U. S. to Leland Consolidated School District, Miss. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/23/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6596 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in U. S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6597 -- Revise boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6599 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 4/23/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6604 -- Similar to HR 6509. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 4/23/59.
- HR 6608 -- Provide for equal treatment of all State-owned hydroelectric power projects re taking over of such projects by U. S. MILLER (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6610 -- Similar to HR 6509. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1756 -- Amend section 3951 of Revised Statutes to authorize payment of additional compensation to the holders of contracts for carrying mails, who incur additional costs because of increased prices or because of road conditions due to unfavorable weather. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/21/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1775 -- Reduce compensation and clerk hire allowances of Members of Congress and the Vice President. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 4/22/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 6514 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 4/20/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 6568 -- Permit unmarried annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6569 -- Make permanent certain temporary increases in rates of compensation of employees of postal field service. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6577 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to facilitate collection of fees by attorneys representing claimants under such act. HOLTZMAN (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6607 -- Prohibit nepotism in activities financed or aided by public funds. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H Con Res 159 -- Re priority in temporary employment of persons in taking 1960 census. BARR (D Ind.) -- 4/23/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1733 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 309 of Communications Act of 1934, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1734 -- Amend section 409 (c) of Communications Act of 1934, as amended, re presentations in any case of adjudication which has been designated for a hearing by the Federal Communications Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1735 -- Repeal honorarium provision in subsection (b) of section 4 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1736 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by eliminating requirement of an oath or affirmation on certain documents filed with Federal Communications Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1737 -- Authorize imposition of forfeitures for certain violations of the rules and regulations of Federal Communications Commission in common carrier and safety and special fields. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1738 -- Amend section 5 (c) of Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to re-define duties and functions of the review staff. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1739 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to authorize licensing of certain rebroadcasting stations constructed without a permit under such act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1740 -- Amend section 202 (b) of Communications Act of 1934 to expand Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such section. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1741 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re requirements for operating transmitting apparatus. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1742 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit certain practices in commerce by any manufacturer or producer who distributes his product in commerce through his own retail outlets, direct to consumers and also through other retail outlets. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1769 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/22/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1777 -- Authorize assistance under Small Business Act to small-business concerns displaced as a result of urban renewal activities under Housing Act of 1949. CLARK (D Pa.), Javits (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1786 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 4/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1787 -- Protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of decorative hardwood or imitation hardwood products. CAPEHART (R Ind.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1789 -- Amend section 1 (14) (a) of Interstate Commerce Act to insure adequacy of national railroad freight car supply. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Carroll (D Colo.), Curtis (R Neb.), Church (D Idaho), Hruska (R Neb.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kerr (D Okla.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- 4/24/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 6496 -- Extend application of the Motorboat Act of 1940 to certain possession of the U. S. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 4/20/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6510 -- Provide a flexible rate of interest for Government financing under Merchant Marine Act, 1936. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 4/20/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6541 -- Amend section 208(c) of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/20/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6551 -- Amend section 1 (14) (a) of Interstate Commerce Act to insure adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 6556 -- Amend subdivision c of section 39 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 67c) to clarify time for review of orders of referees. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6557 -- Amend subdivision c of section 48 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 76c) to increase closing fee of the trustee from \$5 to \$10 and section 132 of Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 532). CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6558 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide that trust funds held by an insured bank not be eligible for deposit insurance or subject to assessment when they are deposited in an uninsured bank. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 4/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6559 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require that certain articles containing synthetic rubber be so labeled. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6571 -- Amend section 202 (b) of Communications Act of 1934. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6572 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 309 of Communications Act of 1934. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6573 -- Amend section 5 (c) of Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to re-define duties and functions of the review staff. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6574 -- Authorize imposition of forfeitures for certain violations of rules and regulations of Federal Communications Commission in common carrier and safety and special fields. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6584 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 4/23/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6594 -- Create a Small Business Capital Bank System, under supervision of Small Business Administration, to increase availability to small business of equity and long-term capital where such capital is not available on reasonable terms from existing sources. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/23/59 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6601 -- Amend section 605 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide further requirements for applicants for operating-differential subsidies. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 4/23/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H J Res 348 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 4/20/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H J Res 350 -- Similar to H J Res 348. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 4/23/59.
- H J Res 351 -- Similar to H J Res 348. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 4/23/59.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 1750 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit amortization over a 60-month period of facilities to produce new industrial products derived from certain agricultural commodities. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/21/59 -- Finance.
- S 1776 -- Authorize an appropriation to each State of an amount equal to 5 percent of the individual income taxes collected in such State during each fiscal year. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 4/23/59 -- Finance.
- S 1783 -- Amend sections 1231, 272, and 631 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re iron ore royalties. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/23/59 -- Finance.

- S 1784 -- Re classification of certain articles as broids under paragraph 1529 (a) of Tariff Act of 1930. GREEN (D R. I.) -- 4/23/59 -- Finance.
- S 1796 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide accounting procedures whereby dealers in personal property may exclude from gross income amounts withheld by banks and finance companies on notes purchased from such dealers employing the accrual method of accounting. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 4/25/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 6501 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to assist small and independent business. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6502 -- Similar to HR 6501. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6503 -- Similar to HR 6501. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6504 -- Similar to HR 6501. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6505 -- Similar to HR 6501. ROBISON (R N. Y.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6506 -- Similar to HR 6501. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 4/20/59.
- HR 6511 -- Repeal excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6524 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for expenses incurred by a disabled person in traveling to and from work and provide additional personal exemptions for taxpayers, spouses, and dependents who are disabled. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 4/20/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6553 -- Amend section 209 of Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to provide that 100 percent of excise tax on automobiles, trucks, buses, trailers, and parts and accessories be deposited in highway trust fund. BARR (D Ind.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6561 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish corporate tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 32 percent surtax; increase amount of exemption from such surtax. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6563 -- Provide that U. S. reimburse the States and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation. DOOLEY (R N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 6567 -- Re classification of certain articles as broids under paragraph 1529 (a) of Tariff Act of 1930. FOGARTY (D R. I.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6570 -- Similar to HR 6567. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 4/23/59.
- HR 6575 -- Amend section 214 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses for care of certain dependents where his wife is hospitalized or disabled; increase the maximum amount of the deduction allowable to a taxpayer under such section. HEMPHILL (D S. C.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6577 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for temporary free importation of extracts, decoctions, and preparations of hemlock suitable for use for tanning. KEOGH (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6586 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6590 -- Similar to HR 6511. SLACK (D W. Va.) -- 4/23/59.
- HR 6592 -- Similar to HR 6511. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/23/59.
- HR 6600 -- Liberalize tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material. BASS (R N. H.) -- 4/23/59 -- Ways and Means.

Committee Briefs

NEPOTISM

The House Administration Accounts Subcommittee April 27 held a one-day hearing on three bills (H Res 227, 229, 230) to require public disclosure of the pay, duties and family relationships of Congressional office employees. The Committee adjourned after two hours of debate.

BACKGROUND -- The hearings were scheduled after press reports disclosed many Representatives and Senators had relatives on their staffs. (Weekly Report p. 502)

The resolutions would require complete reports about Members' staffs. They would require more explicit accounting of duties, family relationships and the use of the \$1,200 annual district office-rental allowance than current salary reports available to the public provide.

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- The sponsors of H Res 227, H Res 229 and H Res 230 -- Reps. John E. Henderson (R Ohio), John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) and William E. Minshall (R Ohio) respectively -- testified in favor of their resolutions.

Subcommittee member Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) also spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said, "The people are incensed and want these (pay-roll) practices stopped."

WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The following Senators April 24 were named to the new Senate Select Committee on Water Resources: Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Clair Engle (D Calif.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and Francis Case (R S.D.). (Weekly Report p. 564)

The Committee, meeting April 27, chose Kerr and Kuchel as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, and also recommended that its membership be enlarged from 12 to 16 so that the Central Mountain, Eastern and South-eastern states could be represented. The Senate April 28, by voice vote, adopted S Res 111, authorizing the Vice President to designate two additional members from each party.

(For Committee Roundup, see p. 590)

Senate Voting on Labor Reform Bill Amendments Dealing With NLRB Jurisdiction and Organizational Picketing

- 38.** S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to permit state labor relations agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes the National Labor Relations Board declines to handle. Rejected 39-52 (D 16-43; R 23-9), April 23, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 585)
- 39.** S 1555. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to substitute for pending Cooper (R Ky.) amendment language to permit state labor relations agencies -- and state courts under certain conditions -- to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, if they apply Federal labor law. Rejected 40-53 (D 16-45; R 24-8), April 24, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- 40.** S 1555. Cooper (R Ky.), Javits (R N.Y.) and Morse (D Ore.) amendment to permit state labor relations agencies but not state courts to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, to require application of Federal labor law in such disputes, and to permit appeals to Federal but not state courts. Agreed to 78-15 (D 49-12; R 29-3), April 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
- 41.** S 1555. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to revise a pending McClellan (D Ark.) amendment so the latter would not bar peaceful organizational picketing. Rejected 25-67 (D 14-46; R 11-21), April 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.
- 42.** S 1555. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to bar organizational or recognition picketing where a majority of employees had not sought recognition of the union; and to impose criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing. Rejected 30-59 (D 9-48; R 21-11), April 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42	Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42	Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42
Yea	39	40	78	25	30	Yea	16	16	49	14	9	Yea	23	24	29	11	21
Nay	52	53	15	67	59	Nay	43	45	12	46	48	Nay	9	8	3	21	11

38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42					- KEY - Y Record Vote For (year). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," "D" not announce or answer Poll.							
38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42							
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEVADA					SOUTH DAKOTA							
Hill	N	N	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Bible	X	-	‡	? X	Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Cannon	N	N	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE					TENNESSEE							
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Carlson	✓	✓	‡	-	✓	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	N	Gore	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Gruening	N	N	Y	N	N	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Kefauver	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY					TEXAS							
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y	N	Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	N	Case	N	N	Y	Y	Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Williams	N	N	Y	Y	Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO					UTAH							
Fulbright	✓	Y	N	✓	‡	Ellender	N	N	N	N	X	Anderson	N	N	Y	N	Moss	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Long	N	N	Y	N	N	Chavez	X	N	Y	N	Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					MAINE					NEW YORK					VERMONT							
Engle	N	N	Y	N	N	Muskie	N	N	Y	N	N	Javits	N	N	Y	Y	Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	N
Kucbel	N	N	Y	Y	N	Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Prouty	N	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA					VIRGINIA							
Carroll	N	N	Y	N	N	Beall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Butler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA					WASHINGTON							
Dodd	N	N	Y	N	N	Kennedy	N	N	Y	N	N	Langer	N	N	Y	N	Jackson	N	N	Y	N	N
Bush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN					OHIO					WEST VIRGINIA							
Frear	? Y	? Y	? Y	? Y	? Y	Hart	N	N	Y	Y	N	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	Byrd	N	N	Y	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	McNamara	N	N	Y	N	N	Young	N	N	Y	N	Randolph	N	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA					WISCONSIN							
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	N	X	‡	X	X	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	McCarthy	N	N	Y	N	N	Monroney	N	N	Y	Y	Wiley	✓	-	‡	-	✓
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON					WYOMING							
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	? Y	Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Morse	N	N	Y	N	McGee	N	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	N	N	Y	N	N
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA												
Church	N	N	Y	N	N	Hennings	N	N	Y	N	N	Clark	N	N	Y	N						
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Symington	N	N	Y	N	N	Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y						
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND												
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	N	Mansfield	N	N	Y	N	N	Green	N	N	Y	N						
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Murray	N	N	Y	N	N	Pastore	N	N	Y	N						
INDIANA					NEBRASKA					SOUTH CAROLINA												
Hartke	X	N	Y	N	N	Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Johnston	N	N	Y	N						
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 43 through 47.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects McClellan Amendment on Secondary Boycott Ban; Votes on Picketing, Trusteeship and Strike Vote Proposals

43. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to revise the Taft-Hartley Act ban on secondary boycotts to prohibit unions from inducing or coercing an employer or employee, by any means, to stop doing business with another firm or handling its goods, and to extend the secondary boycott prohibitions to all unions. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7), April 24, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 585)

44. S 1555. Modified Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to bar organizational or recognition picketing if the employer has already recognized another union under the Taft-Hartley Act or if the union lost an NLRB election in the preceding nine months and cannot show that it has since come to represent the majority of the employees or that the employer was guilty of an unfair labor practice in connection with the election. Agreed to 86-4 (D 55-3; R 31-1), April 24, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

45. S 1555. Dodd (D Conn.) amendment to permit union trusteeships over locals only for one year and only if the Secretary of Labor certified the need was proven. Rejected 41-51 (D 18-42; R 23-9), April 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

46. S 1555. Eastland (D Miss.) amendment to require secret-ballot strike votes before any strike could take place. Rejected 28-60 (D 12-46; R 16-14), April 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

47. S 1555. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to permit unions or employers to pay the defense costs but not the court fines of agents or officers prosecuted for violation of the bill. Rejected 7-85 (D 7-53; R 0-32), April 24, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	43	44	45	46	47	Vote No.	43	44	45	46	47	Vote No.	43	44	45	46	47
Yea	41	86	41	28	7	Yea	16	53	18	12	7	Yea	25	31	23	16	0
Nay	50	4	51	60	85	Nay	43	3	42	46	53	Nay	7	1	9	14	32

43 44 45 46 47						43 44 45 46 47						43 44 45 46 47					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Hill	N	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Bible	X	?	X	X	?
Sparkman	N	Y	N	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Cannon	N	Y	N	N	N
ALASKA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	N	N	Carlson	✓	?	✓	✓	-	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Greening	N	Y	N	N	N	Schoepfel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Hayden	N	Y	Y	N	N	Cooper	N	Y	Y	N	N	Williams	N	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Case	N	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Fulbright	✓	?	✓	✓	?	Ellender	X	Y	N	Y	N	Anderson	N	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	N	Y	N	Y	N	Chavez	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Engle	N	Y	N	N	N	Muskie	N	Y	N	N	N	Javits	N	Y	N	N	N
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	N	Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	Keating	Y	Y	N	N	N
COLORADO						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Carroll	N	Y	N	N	N	Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	N
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	N	Kennedy	N	Y	N	N	N	Langer	N	Y	N	N	N
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Frear	?	?	?	?	?	Hart	N	Y	N	N	N	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	N	N	N	N	N	Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	X	?	X	X	?	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	McCarthy	N	N	N	N	Y	Moroney	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Morse	N	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Neuberger	N	Y	Y	N	N
IDaho						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	N	Y	N	N	N	Hennings	N	Y	N	N	N	Clark	N	Y	N	N	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Symington	N	Y	N	N	N	Scott	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	N	Y	N	N	N	Mansfield	N	Y	N	N	N	Green	N	Y	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Murray	N	Y	N	N	N	Pastore	N	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hartke	N	Y	N	N	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Johnston	N	Y	N	N	N
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -
Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
? Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

43 44 45 46 47

SOUTH DAKOTA
Case Y Y Y ? N
Mundt Y Y Y Y N
TENNESSEE
Gore N Y N N N
Kefauver N Y N - N
TEXAS
Johnson N Y Y ✓ N
Yarborough N Y N N N
UTAH
Moss N Y N N Y
Bennett Y Y Y Y N
VERMONT
Aiken N Y N N N
Prouty Y Y N N N
VIRGINIA
Byrd Y ? Y Y N
Robertson Y Y Y Y N
WASHINGTON
Jackson N Y N N N
Magnuson N Y N N N
WEST VIRGINIA
Byrd N Y N N N
Randolph N Y N N N
WISCONSIN
Proxmire N Y N N N
Wiley ✓ ? - - -
WYOMING
McGee N Y N N N
O'Mahoney N ? N N N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 48 through 52.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

(For later votes see p. 620.)

Senate Passes Labor Bill After Revising "Bill of Rights"; Confirms Mrs. Luce as Ambassador to Brazil; Ratifies Treaty

48. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Kuchel (R Calif.) amendment to revise the earlier McClellan (D Ark.) "labor bill of rights" amendment (Roll Call 36) to make clear that a guarantee of equality of privileges for all union members applied only to voting and other organizational rights and not to social equality, to strike a provision that would have permitted the Secretary of Labor to seek Federal court injunctions against anticipated attempts to deny members equal voting and other rights and to strike a provision guaranteeing any candidate for union office access to membership lists. Agreed to 77-14 (D 59-1; R 18-13), April 25, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 585)

49. S 1555. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to permit states to regulate or prohibit strikes in public utilities. Rejected 27-

64 (D 15-46; R 12-18), April 25, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

50. S 1555. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-1 (D 60-0; R 30-1), April 25, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

51. Nomination of Mrs. Clare Booth Luce as Ambassador to Brazil. Confirmed 79-11 (D 46-11; R 33-0), April 28, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 587)

52. Executive A, 86th Congress, 1st session. A treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman and dependencies, signed Dec. 20, 1958, to promote investment in the area and agreement on a U.S. consulate. Ratified 89-0 (D 57-0; R 32-0), April 28, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	48	49	50	51	52	Vote No.	48	49	50	51	52	Vote No.	48	49	50	51	52
Yea	77	27	90	79	89	Yea	59	15	60	46	57	Yea	18	12	30	33	32
Nay	14	64	1	11	0	Nay	1	46	0	11	0	Nay	13	18	1	0	0

48 49 50 51 52						48 49 50 51 52						48 49 50 51 52						- KEY -					
																		Y Record Vote For (yea).					
																		✓ Paired For.					
																		‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.					
																		N Record Vote Against (nay).					
																		X Paired Against.					
																		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.					
																		? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
																		48 49 50 51 52					

CQ House Vote 16.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 34.)

House, on 280-146 Vote, Sustains President's Veto of Bill to Give Rural Electrification Administrator Final Authority on REA Loans

16. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans and to vest the Administrator with all REA functions, which were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 280-146 (D 274-4; R 6-142), April 30, 1959 (284 "yeas" were required for passage). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 588)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		16		Vote No.		16		Vote No.		16	
Yea		280		Yea		274		Yea		6	
Nay		146		Nay		4		Nay		142	

16		16		16		- KEY -	
ALABAMA		25 Kasem		IDAHO		Y Record Vote For (yea).	
3 Andrews	Y	17 King	Y	1 Pfost	Y	✓ Paired For.	
1 Boykin	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	2 Budge	N	‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	Y	21 Hiestand	N	ILLINOIS		N Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	Y	22 Holt	N	25 Gray	Y	X Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	Y	18 Hosmer	N	21 Mack	Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	Y	16 Jackson	N	24 Price	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
5 Rains	Y	24 Lipscomb	N	23 Shipley	Y		
4 Roberts	Y	15 McDonough	N	16 Allen	N		
6 Selden	Y	20 Smith	N	17 Arends	N		
ALASKA		COLORADO		19 Chiperfield	N		
AL Rivers	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	14 Hoffman	N		
ARIZONA		2 Johnson	Y	15 Mason	N		
2 Udall	Y	1 Rogers	Y	18 Michel	N		
1 Rhodes	N	3 Chenoweth	N	20 Simpson	N		
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT		22 Springer	N		
5 Alford	Y	2 Bowles	Y	Chicago-Cook County			
1 Gathings	Y	1 Daddario	Y	12 Boyle	Y		
4 Harris	Y	3 Giaimo	Y	1 Dawson	Y		
2 Mills	Y	4 Irwin	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y		
6 Norrell	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	7 Libonati	Y		
3 Trimble	Y	5 Monagan	Y	3 Murphy	Y		
CALIFORNIA		DELAWARE		6 O'Brien	Y		
7 Cohelan	Y	AL McDowell	Y	2 O'Hara	Y		
14 Hagen	Y	FLORIDA		11 Pucinski	Y		
2 Johnson	Y	2 Bennett	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y		
11 McFall	Y	4 Foscill	Y	9 Yates	Y		
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	7 Haley	Y	13 Church	N		
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	5 Herlong	Y	10 Collier	N		
3 Moss	Y	8 Matthews	Y	4 Derwinski	N		
29 Sound	Y	6 Rogers	Y	INDIANA			
5 Shelley	Y	3 Sikes	Y	11 Barr	N		
27 Sheppard	Y	1 Cramer	N	3 Brademas	Y		
12 Sisk	Y	GEORGIA		8 Denton	Y		
6 Baldwin	N	8 Blitch	Y	10 Harmon	Y		
10 Gubser	N	10 Brown	Y	9 Hogan	Y		
4 Matilliard	N	5 Davis	Y	1 Madden	Y		
13 Teague	N	4 Flynt	Y	5 Roush	Y		
28 Utt	N	3 Forrester	Y	6 Wampler	Y		
30 Wilson	N	9 Landrum	Y	4 Adair	N		
9 Younger	N	7 Mitchell	Y	7 Bray	N		
Los Angeles County		2 Pilcher	Y	2 Halleck	N		
23 Doyle	Y	1 Preston	Y				
19 Holifield	Y	6 Vinson	Y				

16	
IOWA	
4 Carter	Y
6 Coad	Y
5 Smith	Y
2 Wolf	Y
3 Gross	Y
8 Hoeven	N
7 Jensen	N
1 Schwengel	N
KANSAS	
5 Breeding	Y
2 George	Y
3 Hargis	Y
1 Avery	N
4 Rees	N
6 Smith	N
KENTUCKY	
3 Burke	Y
4 Chelf	Y
2 Natcher	Y
7 Perkins	Y
5 Spence	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y
6 Watts	Y
8 Siler	N
LOUISIANA	
2 Boggs	Y
4 Brooks	Y
1 Hebert	Y
8 McSweeney	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Vote 16.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 34.)

16	16	16	16
6 Morrison Y	NEBRASKA Y	7 Lennon Y	6 McMillan Y
5 Passman Y	3 Brock Y	5 Scott Y	2 Riley Y
7 Thompson Y	4 McGinley Y	11 Whitener Y	1 Rivers ✓
3 Willis Y	2 Cunningham N	10 Jonas N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver ✓	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern Y
2 Coffin Y	NEVADA	AL Burdick Y	2 Berry Y
1 Oliver Y	AL Baring Y	AL Short N	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire N	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass N	9 Ashley Y	9 Davis Y
2 Brewster Y	1 Merrow N	11 Cook Y	8 Everett Y
4 Fallon Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y	4 Evins Y
6 Foley Y	11 Addonizio Y	18 Hays Y	3 Frazier Y
7 Friedel Y	14 Daniels Y	19 Kirwan Y	5 Loser Y
3 Garmatz Y	13 Gallagher Y	17 Levering Y	7 Murray Y
1 Johnson Y	10 Rodino ✓	10 Moeller Y	2 Baker N
5 Lankford Y	4 Thompson Y	6 Vacancy Y	1 Reece N
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss N	21 Vanik Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y	1 Cabill N	14 Ayres N	3 Beckworth Y
13 Burke Y	8 Canfield N	13 Baumhart N	2 Brooks Y
4 Donohue Y	6 Dwyer N	8 Betts N	17 Burleson Y
7 Lane Y	5 Frelinghuysen N	22 Bolton N	22 Casey Y
8 Macdonald Y	2 Glenn N	16 Bow N	7 Dowdy Y
12 McCormack Y	9 Osmers N	7 Brown N	21 Fisher Y
11 O'Neill Y	12 Wallbauser N	12 Devine N	13 Ikard Y
3 Philbin Y	7 Widnall N	15 Henderson N	20 Kilday Y
6 Bates N	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess N	15 Kilgore Y
1 Conte N	AL Montoya Y	5 Latta N	19 Mahon Y
10 Curtis N	AL Morris Y	4 McCulloch N	1 Patman Y
9 Keith N	NEW YORK	23 Minshall N	11 Poage Y
14 Martin N	41 Dulski Y	3 Schenck N	4 Rayburn Y
5 Rogers N	30 O'Brien Y	1 Scherer N	18 Rogers Y
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford Y
7 O'Hara Y	27 Barry N	3 Albert Y	6 Teague Y
12 Bennett N	3 Becker N	2 Edmondson Y	8 Thomas Y
8 Bentley N	2 Derounian N	5 Jarman Y	9 Thompson Y
18 Broomfield N	26 Dooley N	6 Morris Y	10 Thornberry Y
10 Cederberg N	33 Kilburn N	4 Stead Y	12 Wright Y
6 Chamberlain N	40 Miller N	1 Belcher ?	14 Young N
5 Ford N	39 Ostertag N	OREGON	5 Alger N
9 Griffin N	42 Pillion N	3 Green Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman N	34 Pirnie N	4 Porter Y	2 King N
3 Jobansen N	43 Vacancy N	2 Ullman Y	1 Dixon N
11 Knox N	35 Riehlman N	1 Norblad N	VERMONT
2 Meader N	37 Robison N	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer Y
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George N	25 Clark Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs ✓	36 Taber N	21 Dent Y	4 Abbitt Y
15 Dingell Y	31 Taylor N	11 Flood Y	1 Downing Y
17 Griffiths Y	1 Wainwright N	30 Holland Y	3 Gary Y
16 Lesinski Y	38 Weis N	28 Moorhead Y	2 Hardy Y
1 Machrowicz Y	29 Wharton N	26 Morgan Y	7 Harrison Y
14 Rabaut Y	New York City	10 Prokop Y	9 Jennings Y
MINNESOTA	8 Anfusio Y	19 Quigley Y	8 Smith Y
8 Blatnik Y	24 Buckley Y	14 Rhodes Y	5 Tuck Y
4 Karth Y	11 Celler Y	15 Walter Y	10 Broybill N
6 Marshall Y	7 Delaney Y	17 Bush X	6 Poff N
3 Wier Y	23 Dollinger Y	29 Corbett N	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen Y	19 Farbstein Y	8 Curtin N	7 Magnuson Y
1 Quie N	22 Healey Y	9 Dague N	5 Horan Y
5 Judd N	6 Holtzman Y	12 Fenton N	3 Mack N
9 Langen Y	10 Kelly Y	27 Fulton N	4 May N
2 Nelsen N	9 Keogh Y	23 Gavin N	1 Pelly N
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer Y	24 Kearns N	6 Tollefson N
1 Abernethy Y	16 Powell Y	13 Lafore N	2 Westland X
6 Colmer Y	14 Rooney Y	7 Milliken N	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith Y	18 Santangelo Y	16 Mumma N	3 Bailey Y
2 Whitten Y	20 Teller Y	22 Saylor N	4 Hechler Y
4 Williams Y	21 Zelenko Y	18 Simpson N	5 Kee Y
5 Winstead Y	5 Bosch N	20 Van Zandt N	6 Slack Y
MISSOURI	12 Dorn N	Philadelphia	2 Staggers Y
5 Bolling Y	25 Fino N	1 Barrett Y	1 Moore N
7 Brown Y	4 Halpern N	3 Byrne Y	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon Y	17 Lindsay N	2 Granahan Y	1 Flynn Y
8 Carnahan Y	15 Ray N	5 Green Y	9 Johnson Y
4 Randall Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix Y	2 Kastenmeier Y
6 Hull Y	9 Alexander Y	6 Toll Y	5 Reuss Y
10 Jones Y	3 Barden Y	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki Y
1 Karsten Y	1 Bonner Y	2 Fogarty Y	8 Byrnes N
11 Maulder Y	4 Cooley Y	1 Forand Y	7 Laird N
3 Sullivan Y	6 Durham Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski Y
2 Curtis N	2 Fountain Y	4 Ashmore Y	6 Van Pelt N
MONTANA	12 Hall Y	3 Dorn N	3 Witbrow N
2 Anderson Y	8 Kitchin Y	5 Hemphill Y	WYOMING
1 Metcalf Y			AL Thomson N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 53 through 57.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

(For earlier votes see p. 615-617.)

Senate Votes 64-29 to Override President's REA Loan Bill Veto; Passes Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for Fiscal 1959

- 53.** S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans and to vest the Administrator with all REA functions, which were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. Johnson (D Texas) motion to pass the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 64-29 (D 58-1; R 6-28), April 28, 1959 (62 "yeas" were required for passage). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 588)
- 54.** HR 5916. Second Supplemental Appropriation bill granting \$2,843,902,805 in fiscal 1959 funds for various Government agencies. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate \$283,550 earmarked for furnishings and furniture in the new Senate Office Building. Rejected 34-55 (D 19-39; R 15-16), April

29, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 589)

- 55.** HR 5916. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate \$4 million for extension of the Senate subway system. Rejected 39-43 (D 24-31; R 15-12), April 29, 1959. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

- 56.** HR 5916. Ellender (D La.) amendment to cut the Development Loan Fund appropriation by \$100 million. Rejected 24-54 (D 18-33; R 6-21), April 30, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- 57.** HR 5916. Passage of the bill. Passed 80-1 (D 53-1; R 27-0), April 30, 1959. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	53	54	55	56	57	Vote No.	53	54	55	56	57	Vote No.	53	54	55	56	57
Yea	64	34	39	24	80	Yea	58	19	24	18	53	Yea	6	15	15	6	27
Nay	29	55	43	54	1	Nay	1	39	31	33	1	Nay	28	16	12	21	0

53 54 55 56 57						53 54 55 56 57						53 54 55 56 57						- KEY -					
																		Y Record Vote For (yea).					
																		✓ Paired For.					
																		± Announced For, CQ Poll For.					
																		N Record Vote Against (nay).					
																		X Paired Against.					
																		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.					
																		? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
																		53 54 55 56 57					

Committee Hearings

- May 4 -- IMPORTATION OF FISH CAUGHT ON THE HIGH SEAS IN NETS (S 502), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subc. (postponed from May 1).
- May 5 -- MINIMUM WAGE, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subc.
- May 5, 6 -- ALASKA TRANSPORTATION BILLS (S 1507, 1508, 1509), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce (postponed from May 4).
- May 5-7 -- COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN PACKING HOUSE INDUSTRY, House Un-American Activities, Special Subc.
- May 5-9 -- NUCLEAR RADIATION DANGERS, Joint Atomic Energy, Special Radiation Subc.
- May 7-8 -- ALASKA OMNIBUS BILL, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- May 11-13 -- SBA ADMINISTRATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT, House Small Business, Subc. 1.
- May 12 -- CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO GIVE STATES EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS (S J Res 32), Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subc. (to continue).
- May 12-15 (tentative) -- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS IN ATOMIC ENERGY, Joint Atomic Energy.

Other Events

- May 2-8 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, seminar for publishers, editors and chief news executives of newspapers under 50,000 circulation, Columbia, Mo. (continued from May 1).
- May 4 -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF HOSIERY WORKERS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York City.
- May 4 -- UTILITY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 4, 5 -- COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH, conference on India and the U.S., speeches by Vice President Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Washington, D.C.
- May 4, 5 -- CONFERENCE ON FREE WORLD COOPERATION WITH INDIAN DEVELOPMENT, Committee for Economic Growth, speech by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Washington, D.C.
- May 4, 5 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, 9th annual controllers conference, New Orleans.
- May 4-8 -- UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- May 5, 6 -- FOOD FOR PEACE CONFERENCE, Washington, D.C.
- May 5-8 -- SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, visit to U.S. as guest of President Eisenhower.
- May 7-9 -- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, second national conference, speeches by President Eisenhower and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, Washington, D.C.
- May 8 -- 75TH BIRTHDAY OF FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, Democratic dinners in several cities.
- May 8-10 -- AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION, 12th annual convention, Shoreham Hotel, Washington.
- May 8-19 -- U.S. WORLD TRADE FAIR, third annual fair, New York Coliseum.
- May 10-15 -- AVIATION WRITERS ASSN., annual convention, Washington, D.C.
- May 11 -- BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS, pre-summit conference begins, Geneva, Switzerland.
- May 11 -- KING BADOUIN OF BELGIUM, official state visit to U.S.
- May 11-14 -- INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 11-15 -- PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT MASONS' INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF THE U.S. AND CANADA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Washington.
- May 13-15 -- NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS, annual convention, Washington.
- May 14-19 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, spring meeting of the board of directors, Washington, D.C.
- May 18-21 -- INSURANCE AGENTS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami Beach.
- May 18-23 -- INTERNATIONAL PLATE PRINTERS, DIE STAMPERS AND ENGRAVERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Washington.
- May 20 -- NATIONAL MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSN. (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Miami.
- May 21-22 -- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, 43rd annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N.Y.
- May 22 -- INFORMAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, dedication of Francis Scott Key Memorial Auditorium, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
- May 22-27 -- AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ROBERT MENZIES, visit to U.S.
- May 24-29 -- SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Montreal.
- May 25 -- ALUMINUM WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, St. Louis.
- May 25-June 3 -- SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.
- May 26-28 -- AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN., 16th annual convention, Seattle, Wash.
- June 1 -- UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, New York.
- June 1-5 -- INTER-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, second meeting sponsored by the Pan American Union and the Argentine Government, Buenos Aires.
- June 3-4 -- NATIONAL COAL ASSN., annual convention, address by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.).



Labor Reform Bill After nine days of debate and 55 votes on amendments, the Senate passed the Kennedy labor reform bill 90-1 and sent it to the House, where Education and Labor Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden immediately promised to make it tougher. Sen. John L. McClellan led the Senate fight -- partially successful -- to put stronger provisions in the bill, but major Taft-Hartley Act changes that Kennedy said were "anti-labor" were turned down. After the Senate action, President Eisenhower said he wanted a stronger bill. (Page 585)

Conference Procedure

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) is driving to strengthen the hand of the Senate liberals in legislative conferences with the House. The conference committee, made up of Members of the Senate and House, determines the final shape of a bill that has passed both chambers in different forms. Clark has drafted a resolution to require that a majority of the Senate's conferees must have indicated that they agree with the final Senate version of a piece of legislation. (Page 597)

Foreign Aid Plan

A new basis for U.S. overseas aid was proposed by Senate Foreign Relations Chairman J.W. Fulbright who suggested raising the Development Loan Fund to \$1.5 billion a year, putting it on a five-year basis and in general shifting aid emphasis from military to economic assistance. The Senate, meanwhile, gave the President a major victory by boosting the House-slashed fiscal 1959 Development Loan Fund. (Page 591, 589)

REA Veto Sustained

Congress April 30 came within four votes of overriding an Eisenhower veto for the first time. The issue was the President's rejection of a bill that would have given the REA Administrator, instead of the Secretary of Agriculture, final authority over REA loans. The Senate's 64-29 vote to override was better than the required two-thirds, but the House, voting 280-146 to override, fell four votes short. (Page 588)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Labor reform bill, page 615-17;
Luce nomination, treaty, page 617; REA bill veto,
supplemental funds, page 620.

HOUSE: REA bill veto, page 618.

Leave It to the Ladies

The launching of a "Welcome to Washington" program, to offer home hospitality and special interest activities to foreign newcomers, marked another victory for an influential group of Washington women intent on skirting the diplomatic hand-shaking routine. The program's guiding spirit is Mrs. E. Ross Adair, wife of the Republican Representative from Indiana. To Mrs. Adair also goes the credit for organizing a series of six International Clubs in Washington. (Page 604)

Roadblock?

The Federal highway program authorized by Congress in 1956 is in danger of coming to a standstill unless Congress finds more money for it. A financial roadblock, known as the Byrd amendment, requires that Federal money to pay state highway bills must come out of a Highway Trust Fund. Highway user taxes such as those on gasoline and tires go into the Trust Fund. Last year Congress suspended the Byrd amendment for fiscal 1959 and 1960, but the amendment affects fiscal 1961, and the Trust Fund is so short that the Bureau of Public Roads says it cannot promise states any money. (Page 599)

Investigations

Congressional committees spent \$9,739,874.49 on investigations during the 85th Congress and the 86th seems bent on topping this sum. So far this year \$8,397,000 has been allocated for probes, with a number of committees increasing their funds substantially. The Senate Judiciary Committee leads, as usual, with \$1,402,500 allotted for 12 different probe areas. Forty-seven committee investigations were in progress or completed as of April 20, on subjects as close as hungry D.C. children and as remote as outer space. (Page 593)